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The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to their own immediate business; and all advertisements for the benefit of other persons, as well as all legal advertisements, and advertisements of real estate, or auction sales, sent in by them, must be paid at the usual rates.
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Job Printing
in its various branches, execute with despatch.
F. A. PRATT.... WM. MESSER

Newport Mercury.

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Poetry.

ON THE DEATH OF A CHILD.

I wot again a flower in life's bright morn,
The solace, and the hope, and ay, the pride
Of its fond fostering stem ;—that flower was torn
By a rude tempest from its parent's side.
That rosy child, where now its living bloom ?
I trode his father's hall, and used to hear
His little step light tripping in its glee ;
But now I hear it not ;—but lo, a tear
Is in that eye so gladsome wont to be.
Death hath shed mildew on its dearest joy,
Borne to the silent world that prattling boy.

Yet can it be that he no more shall come ?
See, here are all his pastime toys arranged,
As though this moment he had left his home,
The recreative, for the school-hour changed.
There stands his kite against the chamber wall,
There hangs his garden hat, there lies his ball,
And here, with scientific skill disposed,
His tiny cabinet is ope to view ;
Would he have left the little door unclosed,
Were he to sojourn a long year or two?
Ah! now upon the dusty shelves I see
The sad solution :—Death—Eternity !

And where is Ida ?—Answer, ye sweet flowers,
Here clustering in the path she loved to tread ;
Oft from her hand ye sprung, and drank the mimic showers :
Now whither hath the gentle Ida fled.
Fair stream, along whose margin oft she strayed,
Where wanders now the lovely, lonely maid ?
The lover's bosom heaves the frequent sigh.
The hearts of dear companions holy weep,
The varying seasons drearily roll by,
Yet Ida seems in profound enchanted sleep,
Sweet maiden, why so long in slumber bound ?
Ah ! mark yon willow !—Ask the turfy ground !

I can no more ! My struggling pulse beats high,
Oppressive visions drown my weary sense ;
Absorbed in too much grief, I cannot sigh,
Nor vent the agony, that too intense
To flow in liquid anguish, death corrode,
And canker where it hath its seared abode.
Then hush, my lyre—my mournful muse, adieu !
Day breaks and calls me to its toilsome din.
Again farewell, ye cherished ! But for you,
Spirits of all my dead ! too deep within
To be submerged in life's oblivious tide.

SUNSET AFTER A SHOWER.

Over the hill tops fold upon fold,
Like blood-stained banners within the sky,
Braided with crimson, and fringed with gold,
In a sea of amber the spent clouds lie.

Down in the valley the slumb'rous trees
Droop, heavily jewelled with fallen rain ;
And a spicy scented, tremulous breeze
In ripples crosses the bending grain.

The winding river like silver gleams
Through dreamy vistas that melt and fade ;
And the sunlight, falling in slanting beams,
Strikes deep in the heart of the forest's shade.

On distant uplands the lonely pine
Is ringed with purple and bound with fire ;
The stones in the churchyard glance and shine ;
And the weather-vane is a gilded wire.

The tapering cedar, like a spear,
Shoots out of the cliff, where stands revealed
The rocky ledge ; and the herd appear
Like spots of color within the field.

And the braided banners of clouds are seen
To fiercer burn, as with sudden shame ;
While the vale below and the hills between
Are drowned in a yellow mist of flame.

And the farmer's boy, all aglare with light,
Looks over the cliff where the cedars grow,
And shades with his hand his dazzled sight,
And calls to his comrades down below.

Then the brazen woodlands echo and ring,
And the earth and sky seem to shout with him ;
A pearly arch is the hawk's fleet wing ;
And the sweltering landscape seems to swim.

On yonder hillside a cottage shines—
The window westward flashes and glows—
It nestles amid its shelter vines
Of glistening ivy like a rose.

And there in the porch two lovers woo—
Her slender figure his arms enfold ;
While the doves in the dove-cote kiss and coo,
And ruffle their necks of green and gold.

THE MOUNTAINS OF LIFE.

BY JAMES G. CLARK.

There's a land far away 'mid the stars, we are told,
Where they know not the sorrows of time ;
Where the pure waters wander thro' valleys of gold,
And life is a treasure sublime ;
'Tis the land of our God, 'tis the home of the soul,
Where ages of splendor eternally roll—
Where the way-weary traveller reaches his goal
On the evergreen mountains of life.

Our gaze cannot soar to that beautiful land,
But our visions have told of its bliss,
And our souls by the gale from its gardens are fann'd
When we faint in the deserts of this.
And we sometimes have longed for its holy repose,
When our spirits were torn with temptations and woes,
And we've drank of the tide of the river that flows
From the evergreen mountains of life.

O ! the stars never treads the blue heavens at night,
But we think where the ransomed have trod,
And the day never smiles from his palace of light
But we feel the bright smile of our God.
We are traveling homeward, thro' changes and gloom,
To a kingdom where pleasures unchangingly bloom,
And our guide is the glory that shines through the tomb,
From the evergreen mountains of life.

EXCELLENCE OF CHRIST.

He is a path, if any be misled ;
He is a robe, if any naked be ;
If any chance to hunger, he is bread ;
If any be a bondman he is free ;
If any be but weak, how strong is he !

Selected Tale.

SPEECH WITHOUT WORDS.

It happened on one occasion that Uncle Frank had gone to London upon important business ; he was to have gone by an afternoon train, but something delayed him, so that he was not able to leave before the night express. I was not in very good health, and retired to my bedroom about two hours before his departure ; he promised me, however, to come up and wish me good bye before he started, which would be between twelve and one o'clock in the morning. The matter which called him away was connected with the bank I. There was Uncle Frank's bank, of which he had just been burned down ; my husband, it seems, though I did not know it at the time—so great a secret had he endeavored to keep it—had many thousand pounds belonging to the concern in his possession, locked up in the iron safe in our bedroom, where the plate was kept. He was bank manager, and responsible for the whole of it. It was winter time, and there was fire in the room, so bright and comfortable that I was in no hurry to leave it and get into bed, but sat up looking into the fiery coals, as I have seen you do, Dickey, and thinking about all sorts of things ; not so much about your favorite palaces, and fairy gardens, and the castles which Jack-the-Giant-killer took, that are to be seen there, as you say ; but upon the long journey your Uncle Frank had to take that night, and how dreary the days would seem until he returned ; and in particular how lonely I should feel in that great room all by myself, when he would be away ; for I was a dreadful coward, Dickey, and not like you, who go to sleep in the dark like a brave boy, and never want a nurse maid to sit in your room. It was a little after eleven o'clock when I got into bed, but I did not feel the least inclined to sleep even then ; I knew that Uncle Frank would be coming to wish me good bye presently, and besides there seemed to be all sorts of noises in the room, which my foolish ears always used to hear when I was alone at night.

If a little soot fell down the chimney, it was, I thought, a great crow at least, which would soon be flying about the room and settling on my pillow ; if a mouse scratched in the wainscot, it was the creaking of some dreadful person's shoes, coming up stairs to kill your silly aunt with a carving knife ; and if the wind blew in at the window casement, it was somebody else trying to get in at the window, although it was two stories high. You may imagine then, my horror, when I heard a tremendous sneeze within a quarter of an inch of me just behind the head board of the bed, and between that and the wall, where there was a considerable space. I had, as usual, taken the precaution, before I put the candle out, of looking into every place in the room where it was quite impossible any person could be hid, but in the little alcove into which the bed was pushed, I never so much as tho't of looking, although that was a capital hiding place for anybody that should get into the room—in short, I had been like the ostrich of which we read yesterday, Dickey, who puts his head in the sand and then imagines himself in perfect security. I had piqued myself upon precautionary measures that, after all, might as well have been omitted. The only thing as I believe, that saved my reason from departing from me altogether, when I first heard that terrible sound, was that my mind clung to the hope that it was, after all, the sneeze of a cat. Fifty cats together, could not make such a disturbance, it is true, for it was the sneeze of a man who sneezed in spite of himself, and almost shook the house ; but the idea sustained me over the first shock. The next instant the wretch had sneezed again, and pushing aside the bed which rolled on castors, I felt that he was standing beside my pillow looking at me. If he had only given one sneeze, he might perhaps have believed me, as I lay quite still, breathing as regularly as I could, and pretending to be asleep ; but he reasoned very justly that, unless I was deaf or dead, I must have been awakened by the second.

'You're awake marm,' said he, in a gruff voice, 'and it is no use shamming. If you don't want a tap with this life preserver, just look alive.'

I opened my eyes exceeding wide at this, and beheld a man with a crape over his face, standing by the bed ; he held a sort of club with two knots upon it in his right hand, and with his left he pointed to the iron safe.

'Is the money there ?' said he.

'The plate is,' said I, in a trembling voice ; 'take it, sir, I am sure you are welcome ;' for he might have had everything of value in the house with all my heart, so he left me my life.

'The money—the gold—the notes—are they here ?' cried he again in a terrible sort of whisper.

'It is all there,' replied I, although I knew nothing about it ; 'all except fifteen and sixpence in my purse on the dressing table yonder. There's a silver mustard pot besides in the pantry, and a couple of candlesticks in the study, only they are plated ; for I would not deceive you, sir, on any account.'

'You had better not,' observed the burglar, grimly, or it will be the worse for you.' He produced a key like that used by my husband, and approached the iron safe ; but as he did so his guilty ear caught the sound of a foot step on the staircase.— 'Who's that ?' cried he.

'My husband, sir,' said I ; 'but pray don't hurt him—pray don't.'

'Is he not gone to town, then ?' cried the ruffian, with an oath of bitter disappointment.

'He is going at twelve o'clock,' replied I. 'He is indeed.'

'If you tell him,' said the burglar hoarsely, 'if you breathe but one word of my presence here, it will be the death doom of you both ; and in an instant he had slipped into the alcove and drawn the bed back again into its place. My husband entered immediately afterwards, and even while he was in the room, I heard the awful threat repeated once again through the thick curtain behind me—'if you but whisper it, woman, I will kill you where you lie. Will you swear not to tell him ?'

'I will,' said I solemnly, 'I promise not to open my lips about the matter.'

Your Uncle Frank leaned over the pillow to kiss me, and observed how terrified I looked. 'You have been frightening yourself about robbers again, I suppose, you silly child.'

'Not I Frank,' returned I as cheerfully as I could ; 'I have only a little headache ;' but I said with my fingers, so that he could plainly read it in the firelight, 'For God's sake hush, there is a man behind the bed-head.'

Your Uncle Frank was as bold as a lion, and had nerves like iron, although he was so tender hearted and kind. He only answered, 'where is your sal volatile, dearest ?' and went to the mantlepiece to get it. I thought he never could have understood me, he spoke with such coolness and unconcern, until I saw his fingers reply as he took up the bottle, 'All right, don't be afraid, or at least not so much.'

'He has a life preserver,' said I, with my fingers.

'Your fire is getting rather low, Georgie.'

'Ah, he had a weapon then !' I must leave you a good fire to comfort you before I go.' He poked the fire, and left the poker in, but without taking his eye off me and the bed-head. 'I will just ring the bell and see whether Thomas has got the portmanteau ready. Mary,' continued he to the maid that answered the bell, 'send Thomas up.' Then when she had gone upon that errand, 'By Jove, I never gave him that key ; where is it Georgie ?' I have not a minute to lose ; if it is in your dressing case with the rest there, I shall be an age in looking for it. Might I ask you to get out of bed for an instant, and show me which it is ?' He said with his fingers 'jump !' and I jumped, you may be sure, Dickey, quickly enough, and was inside the dressing room, with the door locked, in half a second.

'Come in, Thomas !' said your uncle ; 'come in ;' for Thomas was modestly hesitating at the chamber door : 'there's some blackguard got into the house, and behind the bed there ; if he makes the least resistance I'll kill him with this red hot poker.'

At these words the bed was pushed slowly outward, and the burglar, without his crape mask, and with a face as pale as ashes, came out from his hiding place.— Your Uncle Frank knew him at once as having been a bank messenger who had been turned out of his situation upon suspicion of dishonesty.

'Oh, sir, have pity upon me,' cried he ; 'I'm an unlucky dog. If it had not been for a sneeze, I should have had ten thousand dollars in my pocket by this time.'

'O, you came after that, did you ?' said my husband, coolly. 'Well, please give up that life preserver you have in your pocket, before we have any more conversation.'

'And did your lady tell you that, too ?' cried the villain, in accents of astonishment, as he delivered up the weapon to the servant ; 'and yet I stood by her yonder, and never heard her utter one syllable.'

'I never spoke a word !' cried I, thro' the dressing room keyhole, for I did not wish the man to think that I had broken my oath ; nor, to say the truth, was I anxious to make a deadly enemy of him, in case he should ever be at large again.

'Then it is a judgment on me,' said the miserable wretch, 'and it is no good for me to fight against it.'

'It is not the least good,' replied your Uncle Frank decisively, 'and we will go to the police office at once.'

'So, off the burglar went in their custody, leaving poor Aunt Georgie safe and sound after all. And now, don't you think there may be some use in learning everything—even so small a thing as the deaf and dumb alphabet, Dickey ?

The truly brave fear not the scoffs of the world.

Words with New Definitions.

BY WILSON FLAGG.

I. A word that is frequently introduced into conversation for the purpose of adding dignity to the subject. It usually commences one's mention of any extraordinary feat.

Idea. A word which metaphysicians are always puzzled to define ; but of which every man of common sense has a clear idea.

Idol—National. A great man who successfully flatters the prejudices of the community.

Idleness. Often deemed the parent of mischief :—It is equally the parent of invention and original observation. A man who is always at work has no time to concoct original views of things.

If. A word that generally follows the declaration of one's will to perform a good action.

Ignorance. A state of the mind to which a thousand evils are attributed, which truly flow from false knowledge, or a belief in false principles and false facts.

Imagination. Extravagance and want of distinctness in one's conceptions. A literary work is said to display a fine imagination, when its imagery is confused and extravagant, its language indefinite, and its plot tangled and obscure.

Imitation. A faculty, which serves as a very good substitute for reason and judgment in the common conduct of life.

Illusions. Errors of imagination ; as Delusions are errors of reason.

Impudent. Having no gilding upon one's brass.

Impudence. A faculty kindly bestowed by Providence upon certain individuals, who otherwise for lack of wit must inevitably be trodden under foot :—grievously desired by bashful men.

Impartiality. The mental condition of those utterly ignorant of the subject, and utterly indifferent in regard to the object of the controversy.

Impiety. A want of reverence for the most absurd portions of our neighbor's religious creed.

Implication. A polite method of communicating gross ideas to refined minds.

Independence of Speech. Bluntness of sensibility.

Indignation. That haughty kind of resentment which men profess to feel when they have not the means or the courage to retaliate upon an offender.

Indiscretions. A term of extenuation, commonly applied to the vices of the fashionable and the righteous.

Innate Ideas. Ideas excited in our minds by the force of our passions and instinctive emotions.

Infinite. The incomprehensible in all things. All that lies without the circle which bounds our knowledge, and all within the central point upon which that circle is described.

Inferiors. All those who have less wealth than ourselves.

Inquisitiveness. One of the instincts of self-defence.

Insinuations. Despicable and cowardly means used for destroying the reputation of the innocent.

Intriguer. A politician who, by praising another's strength, gains the privilege of riding on his back.

Intuitions. Those kinds of knowledge obtained by a process which cannot be analyzed.

Incontestable. An epithet which we set against our most absurd opinions as a bulwark for their defence.

Incredible. Extremely disagreeable to be believed.

Induction. A species of reasoning practised by Aristotle and invented by Lord Bacon, a thousand years afterwards.

Infidelity. The rejection of what we believe,—as opposed to superstition, which is the belief of what we reject. How truly infallible are we.

Infallibility. That quality which most men deny to their reason and grant to their prejudices.

Ink. The liquid in which public characters are dyed.

Insanity. A morbid deficiency of self-knowledge.

Jug. A spiritual idol.

Jealousy. Love wrought into the acetous fermentation.

Jewels. Certain articles worn by savages in their noses, and by civilized people in their ears.

Jews. A race of men whom Christians of all ages have united in persecuting, because they believe, what the Christians acknowledge, that they are the chosen people of God.

Key-hole. The aqueduct of secrets.

Killing. In conversation—Extremely agreeable.

Lap-dog. The solace of women who have no babies.

Large. An adjective which is composed by adding to it its synonyms—as, positive, large ; comparative, great-large ; superlative, great-big-large.

Latin. A language which is learned with great pain in the early part of life, for the pleasure of forgetting it in the latter part.

Laughter. A rapid succession of interjections of mirth or ridicule.

2. A polite way of replying to a neighbor's remark, which we either do not hear or do not understand, and would not trouble him to repeat.

3. An artifice used by vain people, that they may appear to understand the pith of an ingenious conversation.

4. The preamble and conclusion of any silly speech of our own, which we believe to be peculiarly witty.

5. The means of obtaining a triumph over an antagonist who is superior to oneself in a conversational debate.

6. A conclusive affection which is very apt to seize one when sitting in company with people of ridiculous gravity.

Child Swearing—What it Did.—'I have a mind to whip you till you cannot stand' said a wicked and profane man, rising wrathfully from his seat and looking wrathfully at his son, a boy, just able to speak plain.

What had the child done to call for such severe punishment ? Used two oaths such as were constantly flowing from the lips of his father. But his own words from the lips of one so young, so shocked the parent, that he thought he could not punish him too severely for the offence.

The little one looked the angy man full in the eye, and quietly said :

'Father, if you whip me, who will whip you ?'

A thunderbolt could not have startled him more. The question set his own sin and desert of punishment in the light of noon-day. He turned away confused and ashamed, and said in his heart,

'I will swear no more.'

He kept his word, and from that day no oath escaped his lips. To-day—wonder of divine grace—that tongue that was employed in cursing is used to bless God and teach men his ways.

Unpunctual People.—What havoc they are—what havoc they make with the precious moments of orderly, systematic men of business. A person who is faithless to his appointments may not intend to swindle people, but he does. To those who know how to turn time to advantage, every hour has an appreciable pecuniary value ; He who robs you of time is worth so much apiece. This act is petty larceny or grand larceny, according to the amount of time he compels you to waste, and the value of it, at a fair appraisal, to yourself or your family. The only capital of a large portion of the community is time. Their compensation is measured by the clock. The moments of which promise breakers cheat them, may represent in fact the necessaries of life, and the loss of an hour may involve the privation of a loaf or a joint, or some other article urgently needed at home. Nobody places any confidence in persons who are habitually behind time.— They scarcely succeed in any enterprise. Therefore, for your own sake, as well as for the sake of others—be punctual.

Mdlle d'Angeville, now aged 65, and residing at Lausanne, recently made the ascent of the Oldenhorn, a height of 9,260 feet, in ten hours, and accompanied by a single guide. On their return, night having come on, the guide was forced to declare that he had lost his way. The lady proposed remaining at the spot where they were until the morning, in order not to expose themselves needlessly, but the guide determined to turn back a part of the way and seek a chalet, which he thought he knew, and where he could obtain a lantern, leaving Mdlle. d'Angeville in the meantime on the mountain. After an absence of two hours the guide returned with a light and the lady then found that the spot in which she had been waiting alone was within a few steps of a precipice of immense depth. The rest of the descent was effected without any particular difficulty. Mdlle. d'Angeville is celebrated for having, 25 years ago, made the ascent of Mont Blanc at a period when, with the exception of the wife of a guide, no person of her sex had ever accomplished the arduous task.

The bed of Og was twenty seven feet long, and seven feet broad. The height of Goliath was eleven feet ; his coat weighed one hundred, and his spear nineteen pounds. The body of Orestes, son of Agamemnon, leader of the Grecian expedition against Troy, was eleven and a half feet high. Maximus, a native of Spain, the Roman Emperor, was eight and a half feet high ; his wife's bracelets served for finger rings. Mons. Bikin, the Belgian giant, is nearly eight feet high.

It is as dangerous to inform a man of his faults without giving offence, as to tell him of his good qualities without flattering him.

More than half the evils we endure are imaginary. So with our pleasures ; most of our enjoyment consists in anticipation.

With the sweets of patience we season the bitterness of adversity.

United States Laws.

OFFICIAL.

Passed at the Third Session of the Thirty-seventh Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 78.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling Treaty Stipulations with various Indian Tribes, for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of paying the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department and fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes.

For the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, namely :

For the pay of superintendents of Indian affairs and of the several Indian agents, per acts of fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty, twenty-seventh February, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, thirty first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, eighteenth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, third March, eighteen hundred and fifty seven, nineteenth June, eighteen hundred and sixty, twenty fifth June, eighteen hundred and sixty, eighth and thirteenth February, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and per fifteenth article of treaty of nineteenth April, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, with the Yanctons, ninety-three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For the pay of the several Indian sub-agents, per act of thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six thousand dollars.

For the pay of clerk to superintendent at Saint Louis, Missouri, per act of twenty-seventh June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For pay of supervisor[s] for reservation in California, nine thousand dollars.

For the pay of interpreters, per acts of thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, twenty-seventh February, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, eighteenth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, and seventeenth July, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, twenty-six thousand nine hundred dollars.

For pay of twenty laborers for reservations in California, twelve thousand dollars.

For presents to Indians, five thousand dollars.

For provisions for Indians, eleven thousand eight hundred dollars.

For buildings at agencies and repairs thereof, ten thousand dollars.

For contingencies of the Indian Department, thirty-six thousand five hundred dollars.

For the employment of temporary clerks by superintendents of Indian affairs, on such occasions and for such periods of time as the Secretary of the Interior may deem necessary to the public service, five thousand dollars.

For fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes :

Blackfoot Indians.—For eighth of ten instalments as annuity, to be expended in the purchase of such goods, provisions, and other useful articles as the President, at his discretion, may from time to time determine, per ninth article of the treaty of seventeenth October, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, twenty thousand dollars.

For eighth of ten instalments as annuity, to be expended in establishing and instructing them in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, and in educating their children, and promoting civilization and Christianity, at the discretion of the President, per tenth article treaty seventeenth October, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, fifteen thousand dollars.

Chasta, Scoton and Umpqua Indians.—For ninth of fifteen instalments of annuity, to be expended as directed by the President, per third article treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand dollars.

For ninth of fifteen instalments for the pay of a farmer, per fifth article treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand dollars.

For ninth of ten instalments for pay of physician, medicines and expense of care of the sick, per fifth article treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For ninth of fifteen instalments for pay of teachers and purchase of books and stationery, per fifth article treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand two hundred dollars.

Chippewas of Lake Superior.—For two-thirds of twenty-second of twenty five instalments in money, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, eight thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents.

For two-thirds of twenty-second of twenty-five instalments for the pay of two carpenters, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, eight hundred dollars.

For two thirds of twenty second of twenty-five instalments in goods, per fourth article treaty, fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, seven thousand dollars.

For two-thirds of twenty-second of twenty-five instalments for the support of schools, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents.

For two-thirds of twenty-second of twenty-five instalments for the pay of two farmers, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For two-thirds of twenty-second of twenty-five instalments for the purchase of provisions and tobacco, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents.

For ninth of twenty instalments in corn, [coin,] goods, household furniture, and cooking utensils, agricultural implements and cattle, carpenters' and other tools and building materials, and for moral and educational purposes, per fourth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, nineteen thousand dollars.

For ninth of twenty instalments for six smiths and assistants, per second and fifth articles treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, five thousand and forty dollars.

For ninth of twenty instalments for the support of six smiths' shops, per second and fifth articles treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand three hundred and twenty dollars.

For seventh of twenty instalments for the seventh smith and assistant, and support of shop, per second and fifth articles treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand and sixty dollars.

For support of a smith, assistant and shop for the Bois Forte band, during the pleasure of the President, per twelfth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand and sixty dollars.

For support of two farmers for the Bois Forte band, during the pleasure of the President, per twelfth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand two hundred dollars.

Chippewas of the Mississippi.—For one-third of twenty second of twenty-five instalments in money, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, four thousand one hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For one-third of twenty second of twenty-five instalments for the pay of two carpenters, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, four hundred dollars.

For one-third of twenty-second of twenty-five instalments in goods, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth Sepember, eighteen hundred and fifty four, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For one-third of twenty-second of twenty-five instalments for the support of schools, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For one-third of twenty-second of twenty-five instalments for the purchase of provisions and tobacco, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For one-third of twenty-second of twenty-five instalments for the support of two smiths' shops, including the pay of two smith and assistants, and furnishing iron and steel, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For one-third of twenty-second of twenty-five instalments for pay of two farmers, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents.

For ninth of twenty instalments of annuity in money, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty five, twenty thousand dollars.

Chippewas, Pillager, and Lake Winnebagoshish Bands.—For ninth of thirty instalments of annuity in money, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, ten thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-six cents.

For ninth of thirty instalments of annuity in goods, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, eight thousand dollars.

For ninth of thirty instalments for purposes of utility, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand dollars.

For ninth of twenty instalments for purposes of education, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand dollars.

For ninth of fifteen annual instalments for support of two smiths and smiths' shops, per third article treaty twenty second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two thousand one hundred and twenty dollars.

For pay of an engineer to grist and saw mill at Leech Lake, six hundred dollars.

Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River.—For eighth of ten equal annual instalments in coin, to be distributed per capita, in the usual manner of paying annuities, per second article of the treaty of second August, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, ten thousand dollars.

For eighth of ten instalments for the support of one blacksmith shop, per second article of the treaty of second August, eighteen hundred and fifty five, twelve hundred and forty dollars.

For first and second of five equal annual instalments, each of the second series, of two thousand dollars, for educational purposes, to be expended under the direction of the President, four thousand dollars.

For first and second of five equal annual instalments of the second series, of three thousand dollars each, in agricultural implements, building material, cattle, labor and miscellaneous items, six thousand dollars.

For third of five equal annual instalments for educational purposes, under the direction of the President, two thousand dollars.

For third of five equal annual instalments in agricultural implements, three thousand dollars.

Chippewas, Menomonees, Winnebagoes and New York Indians.—For education during the pleasure of Congress, per fifth article treaty eleventh August, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Chickasaws.—For permanent annuity in goods, per act of twenty-fifth February, seventeen hundred and ninety-nine, three thousand dollars.

Choctaws.—For permanent annuity, per second article treaty sixteenth November, eighteen hundred and five, and thirteenth article treaty twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity for support of light-horsemen, per thirteenth article treaty eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty, and thirteenth article treaty twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty five, six hundred dollars.

For permanent provision for education, per second article treaty twentieth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, and thirteenth article treaty twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six thousand dollars.

For permanent provision for blacksmith, per sixth article treaty eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty, and thirteenth article treaty twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six hundred dollars.

For permanent provision for iron and steel, per ninth article treaty twentieth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, and thirteenth article of treaty twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred and twenty dollars.

For interest on five hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum per annum, for education, support of the government and other beneficial purposes, to be applied under the direction of the general council of the Choctaws, in conformity with the provisions contained in the tenth and thirteenth articles of the treaty of twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Comanches, Kiowas, and Apaches of Arkansas River.—For the last of ten instalments for the purchase of goods, provisions and agricultural implements, per sixth article treaty twenty-seventh July, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, eighteen thousand dollars.

For expenses of transportation of the last of ten instalments of goods, provisions and agricultural implements, per sixth article treaty twenty-seventh July, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, seven thousand dollars.

Creeks.—For permanent annuity in money, per fourth article treaty, seventh August, seventeen hundred and ninety, and fifth article treaty, seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity in money, per second article treaty sixteenth June, eighteen hundred and two, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, three thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity in money, per fourth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, twenty thousand dollars.

For permanent provisions for blacksmith and assistant, and for shop and tools, per eighth article treaty twenty fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For permanent provision for iron and steel for shop, per eighth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, two hundred and seventy dollars.

For permanent provision for the pay of a wheelwright, per eighth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, six hundred dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant and shop and tools during the pleasure of the President, per fifth article treaty fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For iron and steel for shop during the pleasure of the President, per fifth article treaty fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hun-

(Continued on fourth page.)

The Newport Mercury.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 17, 1863.

EARL RUSSELL'S speech in Scotland before a number of his friends, it is probable, will be the most interesting and important article of the kind received from abroad this week; as it shows the present attitude of Great Britain toward other nations and especially toward the United States; or, as he says, toward "the people of what were the United States, whether they are called Federals or Confederates." The noble Earl appears to have spoken with as much care and precision and to have disclosed the present views of the Ministry as truly at this entertainment of an official character, as he could have done under his responsibility at the head of the Foreign Office. And what seems to be more gratifying to many in this country, the tone and sentiment of the speech are understood to be now more favorable to the claims of the North, than anything of the kind has hitherto been when proceeding from the language or action of the ruling classes in that country.

Allusion is made to the pride which his countrymen felt a few years ago in the growth and prosperity of the American States, and in the enjoyment by a kindred people of free institutions in so many respects like the English "in what a few years ago were the United States of America." This feeling had at length become so strong in favor of peace between the two nations, that no difference seemed likely to arise between them of so serious a nature as to be incapable of being settled in a peaceable manner. But after this unfortunate war broke out, then the noble Earl finds that troubles in America come over the Atlantic to afflict his own country; and that the course which the British government saw fit to pursue began to be attacked and blamed in the bitterest terms—sometimes by the Federals and sometimes by the Confederates. The Federals, he says, were the first to be offended—because the Confederates were allowed the rights of belligerents. But his apology for that course is, that the rebellion was too gigantic to be treated in any other manner; and to regard the Confederate flag as the flag of pirates, would be to take an active part in the contest—and to abandon a neutral position.

To another complaint from the same quarter, he answers that, though the South are a community of slave owners, yet this is not a sufficient reason for withholding from them what they may justly claim as a people. Abhorring slavery as a disgrace and a great evil, introduced into America by England, he would not oppose it in a way inconsistent with humanity. The relations between Great Britain and Spain or Brasil, are given as an example of British practice. But the noble Earl speaks of rebellion against the Union with less abhorrence perhaps than he does of slavery. He reminds us that his own countrymen rebelled against CHARLES I, and against JAMES II—while the Yankees still further rebelled against GEORGE III. Not that he would justify rebellion, but that he would not renounce all human fellowship with the guilty. And he does not see how certain New England orators—the offspring as he calls them of these three rebellions, can find so much fault as some of them do with English neutrality and with the English nation which is the offspring of only two rebellions; and talk of rebellion like the Czar of Russia, the Sultan of Turkey, or LOUIS XIV himself, as the most dreadful of evils.

But complaints had not come altogether from one side. The so-called Confederate States had complained of the blockade of the Southern coast, and that England had submitted to it though such a blockade was too extensive and too inefficient to accord with the Declara- complaint is admitted as having some foundation. But the blockade, he says, was such as "England in former times would have acknowledged." And he maintains that England avoided the breaking of the blockade to save her honor at the sacrifice of her interest. To have broken the blockade to save her interest, would in his opinion have rendered the name of England forever infamous. The operation of the English Foreign Enlistment Act is discussed and illustrated. The case of the "rebel rams" is discovered to be a new case as to the question of equipment, because they may be regarded as vessels of war without further armament. He affirms that he is ready to execute the law both national and municipal, and if necessary to apply to Parliament for the sanction to further measures. But that he will yield nothing of British law or British right in consequence of the menaces of Foreign Powers. As to vessels seized by Federal cruisers, the decision of the higher court will be waited for in some cases, with confidence that justice will be done. The American government is said to deal fairly with the English government. With our Secretary of State, the noble Earl has no complaint to make. But he has no patience with those who would stir up war between the two nations, while he is endeavoring to keep them at peace.

POLAND still remains an important question in Europe. The evil of injustice, no matter for what plausible pretext it may have been perpetrated, appears to be destined to disturb the repose of nations for an indefinite future.—The illustrious BURKE uttered a prophecy, when he declared that the partition of Poland would cost the generation, then upon the stage of life and mingling in that scheme, too much to be made a subject of congratulation. That prophecy is believed to have been fulfilled long ago. And still the evil of that partition may yet be destined to have a more disastrous effect upon Europe. And the policy since pursued has no promise of any better result. The Congress of Vienna which assembled to settle the affairs of Europe after the fall of NAPOLEON the Great, instead of uniting the Poles, caused that unfortunate people to be still more divided under different sovereigns. To have contented such a people, they should have been left at least with a shadow of a country. They will not forget their national customs, it seems, as long as a vestige of their nationality can be retained. But to provide as the Congress did, that each division should have a representative government and a national constitution, was only to perpetuate the miserable [illegible] of a distracted country. And yet even this most reasonable indulgence of the fragments of the nation, if found to be some relief as it might have been when tried, has not in all instances been extended it seems to the different sections. In the opinion of Earl RUSSELL, as lately reported, Russia has forfeited her claims upon Poland under the decrees of the Congress of Vienna, by not having fulfilled the conditions of the grant. This opinion looks as if the English Cabinet intended to take an interest in the present position of the Polish question,—though they say that England will not engage in the active prosecution of a war to obtain redress for the Poles. The same may be the case with Austria, while France alone (if any Power) will become the executive soldier of Europe. The mission of the Russian Admiral from the Emperor given this week to the Russians, English and French, in New York, is understood by some to have arisen from a presentiment on his part of serious work to come.

IN years past, when the United States were advancing rapidly in importance as a nation, few could have anticipated such a change in the condition of the whole country as the events of a brief period have produced. The melancholy and disheartening effects of internal dissension and civil war had then indeed been seen on this continent, but they had been confined to countries controlled by a different race and inhabited by an uncongenial mixture of different races. The Spanish settlements in North and South America were known to be less enlightened, and supposed perhaps to be less governed by salutary religious principles. And when the people of Mexico and other countries that have suffered like Mexico, were seen to have lost their respect for the great principles of society and government, some may have concluded too hastily that the people of the United States would never fall into similar errors and would always avoid similar disasters. But it is now seen how little protection our real superiority over a semi-civilized and superstitious population can give, against the commission of the same fatal follies. But how much further will the same fortune attend the American people? According to later news from Europe, report tells us, that the deputation sent to carry in their hands the crown of Franco-Mexico, have succeeded in persuading MAXIMILIAN to be their happy monarch; but his acceptance of so dangerous and so worthless a gift, is said to depend upon these two conditions; first, that the Mexican people shall be *willing* to bestow upon him that Franco-Mexican Crown; and second, that the crown shall be *guaranteed* to him after he shall submit to having it put upon his head.—Some may think that it will be a long time before any good evidence that such is the *will* of the Mexican people, can be obtained. And it is argued, that, if he can first secure their consent to his coronation, there will be no further need of guarantee. And that if he cannot secure their consent, a guarantee will be of little use to help him wear the crown. But this may not be exactly the case. The fashion is, that monarchs must be defended by armies against even the most loyal of their subjects. And their subjects must be burdened with intolerable taxation to support the armies as well as the monarchs.

THE Court of Common Pleas, Judge SHERMAN presiding, commenced its October term in this city on Tuesday last.

A writ of protection was given to Jas. Wixon, Guilford H. Hathaway, Benjamin F. Winslow and Hiram A. Crane.

The Grand Jury retired to their room at one o'clock and after an absence of about thirty minutes came into Court and presented the following indictments:—

One against John Fines for selling liquor without a license, upon which indictment he was arraigned, plead guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and costs, which he paid and was discharged.

One against Samuel Brown, a colored boy, about 16 years of age, for stealing money. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to the Providence Reform School for five years.

One against a colored boy by the name of Thornton Almon, for receiving the money stolen by the boy Brown, knowing it to be stolen. He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to the Providence county jail for six months.

The case, Fall River Savings Bank vs. Hiram A. Crane, and Pocasset Bank, Fall River, vs. Hiram A. Crane, were submitted to the Jury, but in each case the Jury were unable to agree.

In the case Thomas P. Newton vs. Thomas Milburne, referred to Seth W. Macy by agreement.

Christopher Schroeder vs. Joseph F. Macomber. Plaintiff submitted to judgment and an-

A large number of cases were continued.—Yesterday was devoted to hearing a report of the Commissioners of the Newport and Fall River Railroad, and the following are the awards made by the Commissioners; all agreeing except to the Bristol Ferry claim, which one desired should be $4,500.

John Durfee, $3,000; Richard Borden, $265; Hannah Chace, $160; James H. Borden, $215; Isaac Borden, $237; Bristol Ferry Farm, $3,100; William B. Fales, $300; Sylvester Brownell, $1,500; Amasa Manton, $460; Elisabeth Easton, $454; Dr. Nathaniel H. Greene, $1,100; Ward McAllister, $1,450; John D. Northam, et al., $10; Pardon Brown, $900; Charles Hunter, $2,500.

THE whole number of officers from this State now in the service of the United States is three hundred and three, who are attached to one regiment of Cavalry, one regiment of Light Artillery, two regiments of Heavy Artillery and three regiments of Infantry. In looking over the Roster we notice the names of the following from Newport county:—

Colonel—Henry T. Sisson.

Lieut. Colonels—George W. Tew, Samuel B. M. Read.

Major—Joseph J. Gould.

Quartermasters—William W. Prouty, John R. Stanhope, jr.

Captains—John Rogers, George E. Randolph, James Belger, Peter J. Turner, James W. Lyon, Peleg H. Gibbs, William R. Landers, John H. Robinson, Henry B. Landers, James N. Potter.

First Lieutenants—Obed H. Gifford, George C. Almy, Charles E. Lawton.

Second Lieutenants—George T. Slocum, Henry B. Hammond, Jacob R. Lamb, Fred Chase, Philip S. Chase, James H. Clarke, Geo. R. White, William R. Perry, George F. Turner, William H. Durfee, jr., John B. Landers, Henry B. Bateman, Ephraim C. Morse, Fuller Dingley.

WE notice by returns published in the Providence papers, that among those at the West Philadelphia Hospital is SAMUEL WRIGHT, Co. A, 1st R. I. Cavalry. Now Mr. WRIGHT has been at home, honorably discharged from the service, more than four months. Still, it appears his name is on the roll of the West Philadelphia Hospital. The question arises, is not this a fraud upon Government? Does not the Surgeon in charge draw a certain sum monthly in the name of SAMUEL WRIGHT? And is not this only one case of thousands, where the names are retained upon the books of the Hospital long after the patient is discharged or returned to duty? We think it is, for we have before noticed like instances.

Heirs of David Cooke, of Philadelphia, have sold about five acres of land on Bowery street, East of the Ocean House, to Mr. Daniel T. Swinburne, for $3,225.

Mr. Andrew Robeson has sold his estate on Bellevue Avenue, containing about four acres and a quarter of land, with a fine house and all the improvements, to Mr. William Judson, of New York, for $30,000.

Mr. Edward King has sold a lot containing 12,790 square feet of land, on Ruggles Avenue, to Mr. John N. A. Griswold, for $2,473.

THE MILLERIAN TABLEAUX, which has been exhibited several evenings during the week, has attracted large crowds. F. W. S. says he thinks it will have the same effect upon the people as did the MILLER excitement—it will set them to searching the Scriptures, and prevent them from performing mischief.

See what the Tax Collector says to-day.

SOME weeks since a slight difficulty arose between two Irishmen named EUGENE MCCARTY and TIMOTHY MCCARTY and a couple of U. S. soldiers, while the latter were endeavoring to proceed to the Fort in a boat. The MCCARTY'S got the worst of it at the time and having bottled up their wrath, waited a favorable opportunity to retaliate, regardless of the persons, only that they should be U. S. soldiers. And on Saturday night last about 11 o'clock, the MCCARTY'S with ORIN KING and PATRICK CONEY imbibed a sufficient quantity of poor liquor to get their courage up and then secreted themselves opposite the Gas Works for the purpose of squaring accounts, should any soldiers pass towards the Fort. About the same time three drummer boys and one soldier came along and their antagonists sprung upon them, and one struck a boy about 16 years of age with his fist. A general fight then ensued when three more of MCCARTY'S companions came up. KING then drew a knife and stabbed the boy in nine places and the soldier received one cut on the neck, but by the use of a bottle he succeeded in keeping his antagonist at a distance. Being overpowered, two of the drummer boys and the soldier ran, leaving the other boy behind, and the MCCARTY gang supposing him dead, threw him over the fence and left. About four hours after, the boy rallied sufficient to crawl to a neighboring house where he was taken in and on the morning was carried to the Fort, and has sufficiently recovered to be able to give his evidence before the court to-day. The gang wore blouses and caps and were supposed by their dress to belong to the *Macedonian*. Of course the garrison at the Fort were in a high state of excitement and about noon on Sunday, some fifteen of the drummer boys with one soldier, armed themselves with long sword and came to the city, determined to seek revenge upon any of the crew of the *Macedonian*, whom they should encounter. Proceeding up Thames street they passed down the Long Wharf and met BILLY ROBINSON, captain of the maintop. The boys congregated around BILLY and drew their swords when the soldier said something about killing a drummer boy and struck him in the face. BILLY is an old sailor, saw service in the war with Mexico and in the Crimea, and is no coward, but being alone without any weapon to defend himself, concluded that he had better "skedaddle," so making a jump he broke through the crowd and made for Gravelly Point; the enraged boys after him brandishing their weapons. The boat of the *Macedonian* happened fortunately to be passing and took BILLY on board while showers of stones were being hurled by the boys. The party then returned to the Fort by advice of Marshall TILLEY, but on their way were overtaken by Capt. YORKE and Lieut. OGLEBY, who had hurried to the city on hearing that the party had left the Fort without permission. They were placed in the guard house and punished.

Thus ended what threatened at one time to be a serious affair, for there can be no doubt but the life of the sailor would have been taken, could the maddened drummer boys have overtaken him, and the feelings of the sailors and soldiers would have caused many serious rows in the future.

The MCCARTYS and CONEY have been arrested and the former are now in prison.—CONEY was let off as he was not known to have struck a blow. ORIN KING is a laborer on Dutch Island and officers went to arrest him Tuesday, but as they landed on the island he took a boat and escaped. It is hoped that he may yet be arrested and with his companions enjoy a long visit in the State's Prison.

SINCE Tuesday morning, our people have had less confidence in their safes, as to their being a safe deposit for money and valuables against the skill of burglars. Monday evening two men visited the store of Mr. CHARLES P. BARBER, and enquired as to the time of the departure of the Providence boats, going so far into the store as to see where the safe was placed.—Tuesday morning one of the front doors of the building was found open, and on entering the store the safe was found in an un-safe condition. The burglars had entered the shop of PHILIP STEVENS & SONS and secured four chisels and a maul, and then entered Mr. BARBER'S store by an open space over the door.—This is known by the marks on the door, and it would not require much strength to lift a man so that he could make the entrance, and then it required only the removal of a bar on the inside to make a clear entrance to the accomplice. The burglars then carried a bag of coffee into the counting room and turned the safe upon it, and with a chisel forced a hole near the lock and broke the cast-iron plate which surrounds the lock. A small quantity of powder inserted in this aperture was sufficient to force the bolts which fastened the lining to the door, and the entrance was effected. Fortunately but about ten dollars were left in the safe, and with this, and about two dollars from the drawer in the outer shop and the insurance policies, the burglars left, and probably took the early boat for Boston. Safes are capital for the preservation of books and papers in case of fire, but banks are the safest deposits for money.

IN 1861, at the commencement of the rebellion, there were 55 Midshipmen under orders or attached to vessels in service, and 20 of this number were appointed from Slave States.—Fourteen resigned, leaving six in the Navy.—The whole number on probation at the Academy was 267, and 102 were from Slave States. Eighty-nine resigned, leaving 13 at the Academy. In 1863, at the present term, there are 30 Midshipmen in the Navy, 3 only being from Slave States. On probation at the Academy there are 489, and of these 63 are appointed from Slave States.

From the above it will be seen that the rebels were successful in getting 103 young men into their service, who had received an education fitting them for any position in life, obtained at great expense from the Government which they are now endeavoring to overthrow. Gen. BURNSIDE said, when Colonel of the 1st R. I. Volunteers, that Government had educated him for the position he then held, and his future energies belonged to that Government as long as it required them. Had these 103 young men of Southern birth possessed the same honorable feelings, they would by this time have risen to positions of responsibility in a Navy second to no one on this globe.

Lieut. SACKETT, of the R. I. First Light Artillery, has resigned and his resignation has been accepted. This young officer has been wounded twice and had the reputation of being a competent officer, but owing to favoritism shown in promoting one, who stood three below him on the roster, to a Captaincy, he has resigned.

THE line officers of the 2d Regiment, First Brigade, will meet at Harmony Hall this evening, for the election of field officers of said regiment. All those who have received commissions but have not been qualified, should be sworn to-day, that they may have a vote in the Convention.

Major FRANK has been ordered to Dutch Island to superintend the works begun by the late Major HUNT.

LATER mails from Europe present an interesting crisis in the situation of the American question in England and perhaps in France.—The purposed detention of the "rebel rams" building in the Mersey, as indicated by Earl RUSSELL in his late speech in Scotland, appears to be exciting a more decided feeling on that side of the water in reference to American affairs. And while the Tory party is roused in its opposition to such a proceeding, the present Ministry according to the language of the journals are threatened with an overthrow if they proceed to act in that direction. The subject is at all events already made a party question. The London *Morning Post* doubts whether such a course would be consistent with strict neutrality. The distinction between these vessels and other ships of war, as drawn by the noble Earl in his speech, does not appear to be everywhere fully appreciated. And his declaration that, if necessary, application would be made to Parliament for a sanction of further proceedings, is met by a vigorous opposition to such a course, even in some of the organs not pledged to party interests. If it is unlawful in England to construct steam rams for sale to the "Confederate government," and these vessels are proved to be constructing or constructed for that purpose, then say the Tories let the vessels be seized and forfeited according to law.—But if it is not unlawful to build such vessels for a belligerent when England is neutral, then they say an *ex-post-facto* law could not avail to make unlawful the building and sale of such vessels as are already built and sold for the use of the "Confederates." The great trouble appears to be, that many are opposed to modifying their existing laws to suit the occasion.—But if England should take that course, what will be the effect of the change upon France? When neutrality was decided upon by England, France adopted the policy of England. From the beginning, England has taken the lead upon the American question and France has followed in adopting the same policy. If the law is found sufficient to detain the "rebel rams" in the Mersey indefinitely, the Emperor of the French may think proper to detain such vessels said to be now building in French shipyards. The course in England is expected to affect the policy of France.

WE learn from the Washington *Intelligencer* that Midshipman PIERRE D'ORLEANS, (son of Prince de Joinville) has paid a short visit to that city previous to his departure for Europe. The young prince made a cruise as honorary Ensign, on board of the U. S. school-ship *Macedonian*, and exhibited so precocious a proficiency (he will be but eighteen years old next month) that Commander LUCE appointed him sailing master and as such he successfully brought the frigate from Cadiz to New York. His object in visiting Washington was to take leave of the President and undergo his final examination for lieutenant, for which purpose a special board was appointed, composed of Admirals DAVIS and SHUBRICK and Com. HARWOOD. The result of the examination was very satisfactory. The Duke stopped during his visit at the house of the Brazilian Minister, who on the evening previous to his departure entertained at dinner, in honor of his distinguished guest, the Secretaries and assistant Secretaries of State and the Navy and the officers who had examined him.

The Duke sailed for Europe on Wednesday, by the *Europa* from Boston, and on passing the U. S. frigate *Sabine*, the steamer hoisted the American ensign to the peak, dipped the English flag and fired a salute of eleven guns.

The Duke entered the Naval Academy, October 14, 1861, and graduated May 28, 1863, standing number twelve in a class of twenty.

THE fifteenth U. S. regiment has seen much service since its formation in May 1861, having participated in nearly every heavy battle in the West. The full strength of this regiment would be eighteen hundred men, but at the present time it probably does not number five hundred. One battalion was in the battle of Chickamauga and was reduced to one hundred and fifty men, being a portion of the division of Gen. THOMAS, which saved the army of Gen. ROSECRANS. Orders have recently been sent to Chattanooga for the transportation of the remnant of the regiment to its headquarters at Fort Adams, and in a short time these brave veterans will be in garrison, where they can secure that rest which they so much require.

Lieut Commander STEPHEN B. LUCE has been detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the command of the iron-clad *Nantucket*. Commander LUCE was attached to the Academy previous to its removal to this city, being assistant to Commandant of Midshipmen, and held the position until last Spring, when, on the removal of Commander SIMPSON, he was appointed Commandant and made the cruise to foreign ports in command of the school-ship *Macedonian*. He is considered one of the best instructors of Seamanship and Naval Tactics in the service, and we believe has recently published an elaborate work upon Naval Gunnery.

The Aquidneck Infantry have elected Mr. HENRY A. SEDLOW, Captain, and Mr. ROBERT S. BARKER, 2d Lieutenant, to fill vacancies caused by resignation. And the Powel Guards have elected Mr. JOSHUA P. CLARK 1st Lieutenant to fill a vacancy.

Major Gen. DIX has visited Fort Adams, Portsmouth Grove, and Dutch Island, in Narragansett Bay. He is on a tour of inspection of the fortifications in New England. He was received at Fort Adams on Tuesday by a salute of thirteen guns.

THE latest rumor about another draft is that it will not be made until after Congress meets and the members have been consulted on the subject.

PIQUE, a novel—Loring, Boston, C. E. Hammett, jr., Newport. This novel of English life was published on account of the great demand expressed for the single copy in this country. It has the merit of being pleasantly written and the characters are all high bred and well bred people. The story runs through a tangled and crowded maze of characters one of which is not unlike many in our own community who are ever seeking to meddle with their neighbors business. The leading characters however, after passing through years of obstinacy and sullenness come out all right, and the reader is afforded something which is both amusing and engrossing.

THE Russian Regular Army consists at present of 31,856 officers and 858,997 privates, and the irregular army of 4,818 officers and 302,961 privates—making altogether 36,614 officers and 1,161,958 privates.

WILLIAM LOMAX, jr., a young lawyer was on Tuesday sentenced in Boston to three years' imprisonment at hard labor in the House of Correction. He had been found guilty of forgery.

NASHUA, N. H., has been mulcted in $925.76 damages for injuries sustained by Caroline A. Stevens in falling on a slippery and ridgy sidewalk last February.

Idaho Territory will choose a Legislature and member of Congress on the 31st of October.—The census shows $20,000 white population.

THE New York Draft Exemption Committee have sent fourteen hundred substitutes into the service.

RECENT reports show that the average duration of life in England exceeds that in France by 11 years.

WILLIAM CODDINGTON.—The following sketch of this distinguished Rhode Islander is from the pen of Rev. S. W. Coggeshall, D. D., as published in Zion's Herald, of Boston. Dr. Coggeshall has given much attention to the early history of New England, and there is probably no man living who is better informed as to the facts of those times than he. The article from which we quote is concerning the old cemetery on Farewell street in this city. It contains other reminiscences to which reference may hereafter be made; for it cannot be doubted that our citizens generally will be pleased to learn what they can concerning the founders of our commonwealth. But to return to Governor Coddington:

"He was born in England about the year 1600. He was one of the original members of the Company of Massachusetts Bay, and came with the great emigration of June, 1630—a compeer of Winthrop, Johnson and Bradstreet, and the personal friend of that martyr of English liberty, Sir Henry Vane. This fleet of June, 1630, numbered 14 sail, with 840 passengers; and the cost of the outfit was £21,200; an enormous sum for those days, and wholly the result of private enterprise. Coddington was one of the founders of the Boston church, a member of the first board of selectmen and a member of the General Court. He was also the richest merchant in the colony, and built the first brick house in Boston. In 1636, with the majority of the Boston church, he became an adherent of Mrs. Anna Hutchinson, and stood by that lady through all her trials and persecutions. When she and her doctrines were condemned by the General Court, her friends were condemned with her. Fifty-eight men were disarmed, and ten were disfranchised 'and licensed to depart.' Boston was apparently ruined by the fanaticism and intolerance of the rest of the colony. Wheelwright, the minister of Braintree, Mrs. Hutchinson's brother, removed to the head waters of Piscataqua and founded Exeter, N. H. Coddington, Coggeshall, John Clark and others, prepared to settle on Long Island, or on the shores of Delaware Bay, and, while their vessel was doubling Cape Cod, they passed through by land to Providence. Here Roger Williams persuaded them to purchase the fertile and beautiful island of Aquidneck, in Narragansett Bay. Here they formed a solemn religious compact, conceived in the highest style of the Puritan spirit of the times, dated March 7, 1638.

The deed is dated the 24th; and the deed was made by Coddington in behalf of eighteen associates. They immediately removed to their new home, and settled on the extreme northern end of the island, now Portsmouth; and Coddington was their first judge or chief magistrate. The next year Coddington, John Coggeshall, Henry Bull, John and Jeremy Clark, Nicholas Easton, William Dyre, secretary of the Colony, and Wm. Brenton, formerly a merchant of Boston, and the ancestor of the late Admiral Brenton of the British Navy, removed to the southwest part of the island, taking all the government with them, and founded Newport. The first settlement was made on Farewell, Tanner, Spring and Marlborough streets. Coddington's house, which was standing until very recently, stood on Marlborough street, opposite Duke, and his town lot included the land now embraced within Marlborough, Farewell, North Baptist and Thames sts. This cemetery, which originally belonged to him, occupies a portion of it, and so does the Methodist Episcopal Church on Marlborough street.

Coddington's wife died July, 1646, the first recorded death in the colony, and was probably deposited in this ground. Coddington was one of the first members of the Society of Friends in Rhode Island, and it is said that their first meeting was held in his house. He was Governor of the Colony in 1648, the successor of Coggeshall, also, in 1674-5, and 1678. He died Nov. 1, of the latter year, aged 78. There is a portrait of him in the Redwood Library, Newport, in a suit of light blue, with scarf, gloves, and ring, after the style of the English gentlemen of the reign of the Charleses.

Of Nicholas Easton, the writer says:—

"Nicholas Easton with his two sons, Peter and John, arrived from England May 15, 1634. They first settled in Ipswich, Mass., from whence they removed to Hampton, N. H., where they built the first house. But 1638 finds them in Portsmouth, R. I., and the following year they accompanied Coddington and others to Newport, and built the first house of the new settlement in Farewell st. They were tanners by occupation and men of great intelligence and enterprise. The cause of their several removals was probably the spirit of intolerance which everywhere assailed them till they found an asylum in Rhode Island. Nicholas was President of the Colony under the Parliamentary patent in 1650, and also Governor under the Parliamentary charter in 1672-3. He died June 15, 1675, and was buried in this ground, though no stone marks the spot in which he is deposited. He was also a Friend.

[illegible] was Deputy Governor during two years of King Philip's war, of which he wrote a brief history, which was published in Albany a few years since. He was also afterwards Governor for five years, viz., from 1690 to 1695. He died Dec. 12th, 1705, and was buried in the southeast corner of this ground. A large freestone slab with an inscription covers his remains. No man filled the office of Governor for so long a time, during the whole of the seventeenth century, which shows the estimation in which he was held. At his feet lies his brother Peter Easton, and at his side Ann Coggeshall, Peter's wife. She was the daughter of John, the first President of the Colony, born about 1625, being seven years of age at the time of her father's arrival in Boston, September, 1632. She was married November 15th, 1643, being then eighteen years old. Easton's Point, Easton's Pond and Easton's Beach, the latter now so famous as the bathing place of the summer visitors to Newport, all derive their names from this ancient family."

Gen. Schofield has issued an order which will prevent the recurrence of steamboat fires on the Mississippi. A military patrol is to be stationed, day and night, on the levee, and four watchmen are to be on board all the time—one on the upper deck, one on the cabin deck, one on the lower deck, and one in the hold. All skiffs and small boats are to be taken possession of by the military, and will not be used except on special permit.

Gens. R. C. Schenck, IIId, and John A. Garfield, XIXth Districts of Ohio; Ebenezer Dumont, VIth District of Indiana; Green Clay Smith, VIth District of Kentucky; Ben. F. Logan, VIIth, and Frank P. Blair, Ist Districts of Missouri, and Col. William R. Morrison, XIIth District of Illinois, will leave the army on Dec. 1, to take their place in the U. S. House of Representatives.

RETURNS of half-time industrial schools in England, that is schools of pupils who devote half their time to work and half to education, show that the mortality is reduced to one-third of what it is at the same age in the general population of England and Wales, showing the importance of preserving the balance between intellectual and bodily labor.

THE Italian papers say that a rich man expressed the moderate desire to cut off the Pope's head, and that by a special retributive interposition of Providence his wife was shortly afterward delivered of twins without heads. Bad for the twins of course; but the papers don't say whether the man thought it was bad for him.

Judge Advocate General Holt's review of the evidence in the investigation of the evacuation of Winchester by Gen. Milroy entirely exonerates that officer from blame, and attributes whatever fault there was in the matter to Gen. Schenck, Gen. M.'s superior officer, and Col. McReynolds, his subordinate.

A young lady of Aberystwith has been blown over the cliffs into the sea, and, thanks to her crinoline, she alighted safely on the sands, after her aerial voyage, more frightened than hurt.—The effect of the descent on the crinoline is described as the spreading of the spanker boom sheet.

Forty-two confederate prisoners, who had taken the oath of allegiance and violated the same in divers ways, were recently tried at Washington by a court martial. They were convicted and sentenced to one year's hard labor at Fort Delaware.

M. Brice, "the giant of the Vosges Mountains," is visiting Edinburg. He is 8 feet high, 4 feet six inches round the chest, wears a ring presented to him by the Emperor, and which is three times as large as ordinary rings, and sleeps on a bed 9 feet 6 inches long.

AT the Winsted, Conn., cattle-show, an ox-race was one of the features. A pair owned by Thomas Williams took the first premium, going a mile in 10 3-4 minutes.

THERE are 250,000 noblemen in the Austrian States, of whom 161,000 are in Hungary, Gallicia 24,000, and Bohemia 1,560.

A MYSTERY CLEARED UP.—For some months past leading British journals inimical to the Union have persisted in assertions that our Government was recruiting or trying to recruit the Union armies by enlistments in Ireland!—We knew that this was untrue, but could not guess what figment of fact had afforded some slight foundation for this mountainous mistake, but at length we understand. The Celtic population of Ireland persists in wholesale migration to lands beyond the seas—largely to this country. There are of course eager competitors for the custom as emigrant passengers, and some of the rival transportation lines maintain agencies at central points throughout the Green Isle. Some of the agents advertise their business and attract custom by displaying the American flag. Thus did Mr. Daniel O'Shea, agent of the Inman line at Killarney; whereupon a rival agent, probably vexed at O'Shea's success in winning passengers, gravely entered complaint before a magistrate, assuming that the public display of any national ensign but her Britannic Majesty's within her realm of Ireland, was a violation of law. The magistrate before whom Mr. O'Shea was arraigned, however, failed to see the matter in that light, and dismissed the case.

Rev. Dr. Raffles, an eminent Congregationalist minister of Liverpool, recently deceased, had a great passion for autographs, among those in his possession were letters or documents signed by all the sovereigns of England from Henry VII. to Queen Victoria. The interesting collection contains the identical bill of costs incurred in the prosecution of Mary Queen of Scotts. It comprises letters from the eminent names of the Reformation, and nearly all very eminent persons since. There is an autograph letter from each of the persons who signed the Declaration of Independence, which Dr. Raffles used to show to his American friends with great satisfaction. Dr. Raffles autographs will no doubt be purchased, if they shall be sold, for the British Museum. Dr. Raffles great rival, as an autograph collector, is the Rev. Dr. Sprague, of Albany, who was a very intimate friend of the deceased. They frequently exchanged autographs, just as our geological, and postage stamp, and other collectors exchange specimens from time to time.

COLORED TROOPS.—The prospect in Tennessee is favorable for obtaining a considerable increase to this corps of the army. The first week of recruiting produced one regiment, and it is thought that nine more can be obtained from that State alone. In Gen. Banks' department the number offering is large, beyond the present supply of good officers. In regard to Gen. Wild's brigade in North Carolina, we have no recent information. Two regiments have been recruited in Washington, two in Baltimore, two in Philadelphia and another commenced, and one in Ohio.

If the government shall furnish good officers, these troops will soon be efficient not only for garrison and picket duty, but for service in the field, and will afford great relief to our Northern soldiers, besides lessening the requirements for reinforcements from the Northern States.

THE personnel of our navy has risen from seven thousand in peace times to over forty thousand now. Its character has also so materially changed that a large majority of the officers are volunteers, and most of the men are landsmen and boys, all of whom are reported by experienced naval officers to be doing very well. Before the use of steam armed vessels one-half of the crew were seamen, including petty officers one-fourth ordinary seamen, and one-fourth landsmen and boys. The receiving ship at New York has now near nine hundred recruits, and not fifty experienced seamen. The substitution of steam for sails renders a large number of the latter unnecessary. Under the circumstances it is supposed that crews may be obtained for the vast number of vessels that are projected for the naval service.

THE military commander of Baltimore has a novel mode of punishing offenders. Those who sell liquor to soldiers are paraded through the streets with placards attached to their persons, bearing the inscription, "I sold liquor to soldiers." On Tuesday a detective of deserters caused the arrest of a man named School for disloyalty, and it subsequently appeared that S. was one of the most loyal men of Baltimore, and that the act of Bocker was prompted by malice. He was, therefore, marched through the streets, bearing upon his person a placard with the following inscription: "I was a detective." "I am a liar." "I caused the arrest of an unoffending Union man."

THE National debt is far less in amount than the enemies of the Government hoped it would be on the 1st of October. They had prophesied that we would owe three thousand millions of dollars before the end of the second year of the war. Government enters upon the third year of the war, with a debt of only twelve hundred and twenty-two millions seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The increase of this debt, hereafter, will be moderate, the Government being abundantly supplied with muskets, cannon and clothing.

In 1856 four officers in the regular army, three of whom belonged to one regiment, imported four French sabres, exactly alike in pattern and workmanship, for their own use. Two of these officers, Robert Lee and Fitzhugh Lee, are now in the rebel army, and the other two, Col. D. B. Sackett and Lieutenant Colonel A. P. Porter, are in the army of the Union.

A refugee from Charleston says the torpedoes in the harbor have been so long in the water that they cannot be exploded by the galvanic batteries on shore. During the bombardment of Fort Moultrie our gunboats went over some several times, and everybody in Charleston expected to see them blown up.

From some unexplained cause there has been immense leakage of petroleum from the warehouses at Rotterdam—the river and canals are covered with it, the walls are impregnated, and the people hardly carry lights for fear of involving the town in a general conflagration.

A Pomerania grazier saved his cattle from a contagious typhus fever, then very destructive, by inoculating them with the saliva of an animal laboring under the disease. The incision was nearly an inch in length, on the inner side of the thigh.

ONE OF THE MONSTER IRON-CLADS.—The Navy Department has contracted with Tufts of Mass., for the construction of a casemated iron-clad of 4,500 tons burden. This is the only vessel yet contracted for under the advertisement for monster iron-clads.

THE house of an Englishman living in Cleveland, Ohio, who had seven thousand dollars in gold and silver concealed in his cellar, was entered some nights since by burglars, who carried off the treasure, leaving the owner a poor man.

THE yellow fever has been very prevalent at Pensacola, but at last advices the surgeons had gained control of it. Paymaster Junkins of the gunboat Potomac, and Paymaster John C. Hill had died of it.

Gen. B. H. Helm, of the rebel army, who was killed at Chattanooga, was the brother-in-law of Mrs. President Lincoln, he having married her half sister. He entered the Southern army as a private, and rose to the rank of Brigadier.

ON Sunday, Admiral Milne and suite, with Lord Lyons and the entire British Legation, attended by the Secretary of State and others, visited Mount Vernon, and paid homage at the tomb of Washington.

THE Washington hotels have got the price of board up to $3 per day, and are talking of a still further advance. Congress will have to make an extra appropriation for the relief of its members.

Dr. Joab Brown of Liberty, Me., has been held to trial for procuring for conscripts the appearance of the worst description of piles.—He is said to have charged $100 or more in each case, and to have done a large business.

MORE than six thousand suits of civilians' clothes have been taken from conscripts and substitutes at Riker's Island, worn under their uniforms to enable them to escape.

THE town of Weaverville, Cal., was destroyed by fire on Saturday for the third time. This time the loss reaches $400,000.

ONE of the articles in Hunt's Merchants' Magazine for October (on Russia and the United States) shows the advanced position and prospects of these two mighty empires, which "have been growing internally and externally with mutual sympathy." The writer says:

The United States have the greatest number of miles of railroad of any nation of the earth. They have expended in their construction $1,000,000,000, and by means of them a population, doubling every few years, is enabled to make available the products of the most fertile land in the world. The same agency, started by American engineers, is now spreading over Russia and producing results there only inferior to those mighty creations of wealth which we have seen from their operation here. Under the influence of those two mighty agents, steam and rail, aided by machinery of all descriptions, the two young, active, and growing Powers of the East and the West have but started on their career. The following figures show how they compare with Europe:

	Sq. miles.	Population.	Debt.	Per head.	Gold per annum.
Russia,	2,002,074	75,148,690	1,245,000,000		$25,000,000
U States,	3,250,000	31,445,080	1,500,000,000		65,000,000
Total,	5,252,074	106,593,770	$2,745,000,000	$27	$90,000,000
Europe & G Britain	1,847,125	215,918,098	7,977,464,000	41	15,000,000

Thus the two empires have an area of virgin and prolific soil more than double that of the whole of Europe. Their population is nearly one-half that of Europe, doubling every twenty years, and will, in half a century, exceed that of Europe. The power of each country respectively grows in a ratio much greater than the mere increase of population, as is manifest in the unhappy struggle now going on in the Union. In 1800, five millions of exhausted people came out of a struggle for their independence. In sixty years they had overtaken Great Britain in numbers, and have displayed a military power in two years at which the world may well wonder. One million and four hundred and ninety-five thousand men have been called into the field, and $1,500,000,000 of capital poured into the Federal Treasury to support the war, without apparently disturbing the course of events or checking the supply of food sent to make good the short harvests of Western Europe. Russia is developing similar powers, and it has become apparent that in fifty years—perhaps in the lifetime of the present sovereigns of France and England—the two great nations will completely have overshadowed the political power and commercial importance of Europe and England. The present importance of the latter consists in working up the raw materials and food of Russia and the United States into goods for sale in the general markets. But Russia and the United States will soon rival her in ability to manufacture. In that hour the empire of commerce will pass to the new powers.

THE following is the version of the Port Royal New South of the recent attempt of the rebels to destroy the Ironsides with a torpedo:

On Monday night last, while lying at her usual anchorage, the frigate was approached by a nondescript craft, evidently from the harbor of Charleston. The stranger was hailed by the officer of the deck, but no response was given. The stranger came crushing on and just before striking the frigate fired a volley of musketry, which wounded the officer of the deck on duty. An instant afterward she struck the frigate's bow, and a tremendous explosion followed.—The torpedo which the strange craft had attached to her stem was evidently one of great magnitude, as the shock was fearful, and the column of water thrown up and displaced far greater than that which any other contrivance has yet been able to lift. But instead of destroying the New Ironsides, the rebel craft was herself blown up and sunk through the very means by which she had hoped to destroy the most effectual vessel in our navy. Of the crew of the rebel vessel two were captured—one a lieutenant and the other a seaman—and the rest were drowned.—The damage to the noble frigate is said to be slight.

ARSENICAL ORNAMENTS.—A few days ago a little girl had a bunch of artificial grapes given to her. After amusing herself with the toy, she gave it to a playmate of her own age, who presently picked a grape off the bunch, and sucked it. The next day she was a corpse. An eminent physician who analyzed the plaything, deposed that ten of the grapes yielded three grains of arsenic of copper—a deadly poison—and that each vine leaf on the bunch contained enough to kill a child. Another child's cupboard, in which its toys were kept, was lined with green paper. The poor little thing sickened and died, obviously from the effects of poison mysteriously imbibed. Dr. Letherby analyzed the paper hanging of the cupboard, and found that a piece of it only six inches square contained thirteen grains of the deadly compound—enough to kill two grown up persons.—*London Inquirer.*

A married woman named Clayton has been passed to her home in Minnesota, having enlisted two years since in the same Minnesota regiment as her husband, and been considered a good soldier for a year before she was found out. At the battle of Stone River her husband was killed five paces in front of her, and she herself was wounded in a desperate bayonet charge immediately afterward. Another female, 12 years old, who had enlisted from Bucks Co., Pa., and served two years as a drummer, and was present at five battles, has also been detected, and will be sent home. She is now ill of typhoid fever in the Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia.

FOREIGNERS INVESTING IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—Acting Secretary of the Treasury Chittenden is reported to have said in the course of his remarks to the Ohio soldiers, a few evenings since, that foreign capitalists were beginning to invest extensively in Government securities. In a single day, $350,000 worth of United States bonds were issued on foreign account. The money for the payment of the entire army to the close of November, which the Government has now on hand, was advanced by foreign houses.

THE trunk of the celebrated "Shakespeare Oak" at Windsor, which was recently blown down, is to be converted into ornamental furniture for the principal rooms of Windsor Castle. The tree is supposed to have been flourishing 300 years previous to the reign of William the Conqueror, and there is little doubt but that it is the identical tree alluded to in Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor."—Some portions of the trunk are nearly in a state of petrifaction.

THE Aissa-Outra, about the maddest of the Mohammedans, have celebrated the birth day of their prophet at Algiers in a very *outre* manner. Some burned their tongues with hot iron, some did the trapeze on sword blades, some eat scorpions (much to the disgust of the scorpions) some gouged out their own eyes with pieces of steel, and some were even so religious as to swallow the prickly leaves of the cactus—hope they did 'em good.

A Berlin professor finds that Europe contains 272,000,000 of inhabitants, Asia 720,000,000, Africa, 89,000,000, America, 200,000,000, and Polynesia 2,000,000—total, 1,283,000,000. Of this little crowd, about 32,000,000 die in each year, which is 87,761 a day, or 61 per minute. Another professor calculates that 36,627,843,275,072,855 people have lived on the earth since the creation.

ANOTHER DRAFT IN TWO MONTHS.—The Springfield Republican says that the provost marshals in the various districts of that State have received instructions from Washington to use all their efforts to forward enlistments for two months, and if, at the end of that time, the quota of the State is unfilled, to proceed at once with another draft.

The next transit of Venus will take place in 1874, and the next afterwards in 1882. There will be great preparations to take observations in all parts of the world, and it is expected that the sun will be found to be four millions miles nearer the earth than was supposed.

A German agriculturist says that before he plants his potatoes he washes them in chlorine water, and dries them in the sun. He says that this has saved them from potato disease during several years.

The minutes of Conference (Methodist) return for Great Britain 351,657 members; 22,247 on trial, 1,091 ministers, 268 ministers on trial, and 205 supernumeraries.

The Prussian army are to have Colt's revolvers.

The Rebel Retreat and Advance.—The sudden abandonment of the line of the Rapidan by the rebel army on Friday and Saturday of last week, caused considerable excitement in General Meade's army, and was construed by not a few to be the initiative to be an offensive demonstration on his flanks, though many believed that it was a genuine retreat for sending further reinforcements to Bragg and Beauregard.

The concentration of troops at Madison Court House, and the subsequent march up the Robertson valley, demonstrated quite clearly that if Gen. Lee was continuing his retreat he was certainly covering it by a most extensive feint, for it then became apparent from the signal station on Thoroughfare mountains that the rebels were really intending a flank movement on General Meade's right, in a manner similar to that of Stonewall Jackson on General Pope, which, as we all recollect, proved a success. Gen. Meade, it seems, was keenly alive to the enemy's movements, and soon got his army in a condition to fall back this side of the Rappahannock to prevent the rebels from interrupting his long line of communication.

At the same time Kilpatrick was ordered to cross and attack the enemy, two engagements of considerable magnitude resulting, in the first of which we got a little the worst of it. In the second, however, which the enemy took more earnestly, but which was, in reality, a feint on the part of General Meade, the rebel movements were completely foiled; and for the present, at least, the army of Lee will have to attack Gen. Meade squarely on his front, or retreat in their round-about way back to the old line on the Rapidan.

When Gen. Lee on Wednesday evening attempted to flank Meade and get between him and the capital, he found that our General had thwarted that movement by falling back upon Fairfax Court House himself, thus defeating a very mischievous project of the arch rebel.—During Wednesday the Second Corps sustained and repulsed a vigorous and heavy rebel attack with such good success as to capture five guns, two colors and four hundred and fifty prisoners. This fact is officially reported. There was probably little fighting Thursday.

Southern Railroads.—Mr. John B. Hoxie who has been identified for several years with southern railroads, but is at present United States Superintendent of railroads running into Knoxville, gives some important information as to the condition of the rebel lines of communication. Nearly all of them, he says, are rapidly becoming worthless. The endurance of track, road bed and rolling stock has been stretched to the utmost, and their facilities for repairing are so limited that the roads can be of but little further service to the confederacy. It is generally supposed that all the roads of the South are of the same gauge, but this is a mistake. The roads running from Richmond to Charleston by way of Weldon, North Carolina, are four inches narrower than the roads running from Richmond to the South by way of Lynchburg and Knoxville. This fact now becomes important. Our seizure of the Knoxville road has diminished by one half their facilities of communication between Richmond and the South. Their possession of nearly all the rolling stock of the East Tennessee and Virginia and East Tennessee and Georgia roads will do them very little good, as none of it will fit the roads South from Richmond by way of Weldon. Mr. Hoxie is of the opinion, that there is not a main trunk in the South that can maintain itself for six months longer unless they get materials for repairing outside of the "Confederacy."

Shipbuilding all along the loyal Atlantic coast is now being pushed forward with the utmost vigor, and the activity which now prevails outvies that of almost any previous season in the history of the trade. In the various yards in New York the leading builders are busily engaged, either on merchant vessels or in the construction of war vessels for the Government.—But everywhere the greatest activity is manifest. Some twenty or thirty vessels are on the stocks, in and near New York, in various stages of progress—many of which are destined for the merchant service. From the Eastern shipyards the most favorable reports are received. An unusual number of merchant vessels are in course of construction, and the great prosperity in this department affords a striking proof that, despite the deleterious influence exerted by a colossal civil war upon commerce and trade, the mercantile public have the utmost confidence in the future, and that they place full reliance in the ability of the United States Government to overthrow the rebellion at no distant day.

Copper Mining in Rhode Island.—In Heaton's window may be seen some specimens of copper ore taken from a mine situated on Cumberland Hill, about three-quarters of a mile eastward from Cook's tavern, and belonging to a company composed of several leading capitalists of this city, who have recently bought 270 acres of land in that locality, for mining purposes.

It has long been supposed that copper existed there and since last spring several enterprising gentlemen have been devoting special attention to working it. We understand that within ten days past a vein has been struck which promises an excellent yield.

The vein of copper ore is 8 feet wide, and in the centre of it is a vein of yellow sulphate of copper 4 or 5 inches in width. The mine has been worked to a depth of forty feet and the results appear to improve as the depth increases.—*Prov. Press.*

The Armstrong Gun Useless.—The London Army and Navy Gazette of Sept. 12, regrets to state in the late experiments with the Armstrong guns at Newhaven the defect of the lead-coated shot and fine grooving were very apparent, as happened in the previous practice. With the full charge of twelve pounds, several of the shells burst at the muzzle, and one in the gun, cutting up the grooving; while others of the shells were stripped of their lead coating and fell short. Last Thursday's experiments, which were conducted partly to try the fuses, showed that the one hundred and ten pounder could not be depended upon in the hour of greatest need in a close hand-to-hand combat, and established also the fact that the peculiar nature of the Armstrong rifling rendered it very difficult, if not impossible, to obtain a safe fuse for the gun.

The Capture of Colonel Dulany.—It has been ascertained that the capture of Col. Dulany, aid to Governor Pierpont, of Virginia, which occurred a few days ago a short distance outside of Alexandria, was effected by Col. Dulany's own son, who entered the room where his father was, and applying a harsh epithet to the father, on getting a sight of him, said he and his rebel friends had been hunting for him for some time, and now that they had secured him, he (young Dulany) declared they were going to take him to Richmond, where he hoped he would be hung.

The New Anæsthetic.—The new anæsthetic, nitrous oxide, or laughing gas, is rapidly displacing chloroform and ether for dental purposes. It is claimed that its operation is entirely harmless, and that a person can have a tooth extracted by its use without pain, and be restored to the complete possession of his faculties in five minutes. It is manufactured very simply and cheaply by heating nitrate of ammonia in a retort with a lamp, and passing the gas through water to purify it. The best method of inhaling it is through the nose.

Rosecrans and Thomas.—The New York Post says that the most intimate relations existed between these officers long before the outbreak of the present war. Gen. Rosecrans said one day last winter: "George H. Thomas is a man of extraordinary character. Years ago, at the Military Academy, I conceived there were points of strong resemblance between his character and that of Washington. I was in the habit of calling him Gen. Washington."

The Patriotism of Indiana.—Indiana has been officially credited with an excess of sixteen hundred and eighty-six men over her quotas under all calls, whether for volunteers or under the draft. Not content with what she has done, Indiana is forming eleven regiments, seven of infantry and four of cavalry, in separate camps, all of which her Governor expect to be filled by the 10th of November.

Desertions.—There were but five thousand desertions from the entire army in September and October. This is a great decrease of the evil, the number some months having run as high as ten thousand. The reward of thirty dollars for deserters is resulting in the return of a large number.

From the Army of the Cumberland.—Things are unchanged with the exception that the enemy have removed their artillery from Lookout Mountain, where they have had about ten pieces in position, and appear to have somewhat withdrawn their forces. It is supposed they will concentrate their artillery on Mission Ridge. Some of the enemy's pieces are heavy, and all seem to carry well. They hold both Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge, from which they threw shells on both the 4th and 5th inst. On the latter day about 150 shells were thrown by the enemy.—They, however, inflicted no damage beyond wounding three men and killing one horse.

We have several lines of intrenchments, and extensive earthworks are still going up. The plan of the enemy appears to be not to make an attack in front, but to compel us to abandon Chattanooga by simply holding us in our present position, with their army in our front, annoying us with their artillery, and breaking our lines of communication by cavalry raids in our rear. The last part of this programme is now being carried out by the Wheeler Cavalry, which managed to cross the Tennessee at Cotton Port Ferry, near Nashville.

After crossing, the main body moved right on in a northerly direction. A part of the force fell in with the train of the 14th corps, near Anderson, in the Sequatchie Valley, stampeded off the teamsters, and destroyed between 200 and 300 wagons, about thirty of which were loaded with ammunition, and the remainder with clothing and supplies.

The mules they could not run off, they shot to the number of several hundred. As they were leaving the scene of destruction, Col. ——, commanding a cavalry division, came up with a part of his command, consisting of the 2d Indiana, 1st Wisconsin and 1st East Tennessee Cavalry, attacked them at once, and had a running fight with them to Dunlap, in which 120 rebels were killed and wounded, and 60 of our men, including 9 officers, were killed and wounded. Our men used their sabres alone.

On the 7th a general order was issued in accordance with instructions from the War Department, consolidating the 20th and 21st corps into the 4th corps, and ordering their commanders, Gens. McCook and Crittenden, before a Court of Inquiry at Indianapolis.

The same order announces Major Gen. Reynolds as Chief of Staff, in place of Gen. Garfield, who vacates the position to assume his seat in Congress. All the divisions of the army will be consolidated into six, to form the 14th and 4th corps, with Gens. Thomas and Granger as commanders. The three under the former will be commanded by Gens. Baird, Davis and Rosseau, and those under the latter by Gens. Wood, Sheridan and Palmer. Gen. Brennan will be Chief of Artillery.

Gen. Rosecrans denies officially to have brought any charges against Gens. McCook and Crittenden. It is generally believed these officers will show a much better record than the reports circulating in regard to them warrant.

With the assistance of reinforcements already arrived movements will soon be made that, it is hoped, will drive the enemy from our front.

The army is still well supplied with everything but clothing and blankets, the want of which in the unusually cool weather causes some suffering.

All the wounded able to bear removal have been sent North. The casualties in the late battles will not be less than 15,000.

On Thursday the rebels from the opposite side of the river fired into our wagons and ambulance trains passing over the Valley Road, wounding two men and killing and wounding several mules. They seem determined on embarrassing our transportation in every possible way.

The forces of Wheeler, after burning a portion of Shelbyville, were attacked by Col. Crook, not far from that place on Wednesday. We killed 120 of the enemy, took 300 prisoners and three pieces of artillery.

The rebels were pursued by our forces in direction of Fayetteville, overtaken, and 300 more prisoners lost by them. At last accounts they were making their way into the interior, closely pursued by our cavalry, which is regarded sufficient to take care of them.

Roddy has crossed the Tennessee with a thousand men. He passed through Larkinsville on the Memphis and Charleston railroad on Thursday, and made off in the direction of Winchester. On Friday night they drove in our pickets at the tunnel, this side of Cowan. Some damage was done by throwing down stones, but to no great extent, and the obstructions have been removed.

Gen. Hooker sent a force last night to that point, but the rebels did not venture an attack.

How Brave Men Suffer and Die.—In his report of the Chickamauga battles, B. F. Taylor records the following solemn yet creditable fact:

"If anybody thinks that when our men are stricken upon the field they fill the air with cries and groans, till it shivers with such evidence of agony, he greatly errs. An arm is shattered, a leg carried away, a bullet pierces the breast, and the soldier sinks down silently upon the ground, or creeps away, if he can, without a murmur or complaint; falls as the sparrow falls, speechlessly, and like that sparrow, I earnestly believe, falls not without the Father. The dying horse gives out his fearful utterance of almost human suffering, but the mangled rider is dumb. The crash of musketry, the crack of rifles, the roar of guns, the shriek of shells, the rebel whoop, the federal cheer, and that indescribable undertone of grinding, rumbling, splintering sound, make up the voices of the battlefield."

One of the curious questions which are debated very solemnly in the London Times and other English papers is what is called "the small bird question," viz: is it right to kill small birds, are they not, in fact, the destroyers of noxious insects, and in this way providential benefactors? A country parson, in a late number of the Times, complains that his plum buds were destroyed by the bulfinches and his strawberries eaten up by the blackbirds; the raspberries were similarly treated by the thrushes and robins, and finally he has saved but half a crop of his best pears in consequence of the misconduct of these "little rascals," assisted by an arrival of titmouses. The parson wishes to know whether he can shoot or not.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

OCTOBER. 1863.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	High water
19 Saturday,	6 15	5 16	9 1	11 14
20 Sunday,	6 16	5 14	10 8	12 9
21 Monday,	6 17	5 13	11 17	1 10
22 Tuesday,	6 18	5 11	morn.	2 15
23 Wednesday,	6 19	5 10	0 28	3 20
24 Thursday,	6 21	5 8	1 39	4 21
25 Friday,	6 22	5 7	2 50	5 18

Moon's 1st qr., 19th day, 3d h, 22m. even.

Marine Intelligence.

ARRIVED.

SUNDAY, Oct 11—brig Isadore, Hussey, Georgetown, DC, for Boston.

Schrs Four Brothers, (Br) Williams, St John, NB, for Prov; Trader, Pittston, Rockland for N York; Col Lester, Perry, fm Albany; Zoe, Cottrell, Bristol for N York; Minna, Edwards, fm Dennis; Arctic, (Br) Patterson, St John, NB, for New Haven; J C Haradon, Shaw, Eastport, to discharge; Roxanna Burley, Austin, F River for Elizabethport; Trade Wind, Hill Phila for Ipswich; J Tilden, Davis, Ellsworth for Prov; Sea Flower, Abedeen, Rockport for do.

MONDAY, Oct 12—schrs A Barrett, Cornish, fm Port Ewen to discharge; E Perkins, Eldridge, N Bedford for N York; Monterey, Craig, Bristol for Delaware City; J P Collins, Bassett, Albany for Pawtucket; Whistler, Presbrey, Taunton for N York.

TUESDAY, Oct 13—schs Ocean Wave, Turner for Bangor; M Elizabeth, Chase, F River for N York; Benjamin, Patch, Eastport for do; E Brook, Ellis, Dennis for do; Elizabeth, Crosby, Prov for do; Undine, Baker, F River for do; Jane, Hutchins, Bristol for Albany.

Steamer Henry Burden, fm N York.

WEDNESDAY, Oct 14—schrs M Emily, Crowell, Gloucester for N Y; Emblem, Kelley, Harwich for do; T P Cooper, Taylor, Prov for Phil; H Gardner, Brightman, Hartford for Prov; A H Brown, Pierce, Dighton for Port Ewen; Brandywine, Corson, fm Phila, to discharge; B English, Hodges, and Delphi, Lawrence, F River for N York.

THURSDAY, Oct 15—schrs Maryland, Sterling, Prov for N York; Etna, Dryden, Prov for do; Massachusetts, Hunt, Rockland for N York; Maggie Bale, Gilney, fm Georgetown, DC, to discharge; Seneca, Phinney, Boston for Perth Amboy, NJ; C M Wilson, Harvey, fm Rondout, to discharge; J C Chew, Bugbee, Taunton for Elizabethport.

Memoranda.

Arr at Woosung July 30, ship Henry Brigham, Potter, fm San Francisco.

Arr at Bath 13th, brig John Pierce, Norton, fm Boston.

Cld at Baltimore 13th, schr Fanny Fern, Gavitt, for Port Royal, SC.

Arr in Hampton Roads 5th, sch Maggie Belle, Gilkey, Georgetown, DC for this port.

BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET—Thursday Last.

At market 2599 Beef Cattle, —— Stores, 6000 Sheep and Lambs, and —— Shoats and —— fat hogs.

Beef Cattle—Extra $8 75 a 9; first quality $8 a 8 50; second do, $7 a 8; third, $5 50 a 6 00.

Working Oxen—$155, 128, 122 50, 115, 135, 105, 122 50, a 82 50.

Stores—*Yearlings* $10a15; two years old 15a30; three years old $2s a 50.

Hides, 9c; *Tallow*—Sales at 8½c.

Sheep & Lambs—$5 a 5 1-2; extra 5 3-4. Lambs $3a4; extra 4 25.

Swine—Store hogs 4 1-2a7½c wholesale; 5a 6c retail; fat hogs 6c.

Special Notices.

WM. H. SMITH, DENTIST, SWINBURNE'S BLOCK, 139 THAMES STREET, Newport, R. I.

A. A. SAUNDERS, DENTIST, NEWPORT, R. I.,

Office 124 Thames Street, over C. E. Hammett's Book Store.

HAVING HAD over ten years experience with constant practice in all the departments of operative and mechanical dentistry, and having furnished a commodious and pleasant suite of rooms over C. E. Hammett's Book Store, Dr. Saunders now offers his services to the inhabitants of this city and vicinity; and holds himself in readiness to perform the operations necessary to regulate and preserve all natural teeth, to relieve pain and cure disases arising from decayed teeth. Also to insert artificial teeth from one to a full set, on silver, gold, platina bases, and *last though not least*, on Vulcanite Plates, which when properly made and adjusted are *superior* to all other kinds in cheapness, lightness, strength, cleanliness and durability.—Those wishing teeth are cordially invited to call and examine specimens. All work thoroughly executed, with neatness and despatch and warranted.

Charges reasonable. Advice gratis.

Jan 24.

J. S. CLARKE, DENTIST,

HAVING had fourteen years practice on NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL TEETH, now offers his professional services to all wishing them, all work warranted as recommended, and references given if required.

Office 160 Thames street, over the Newport Exchange Bank. Jan 18—1y

J. E. LADD, DENTIST, 207 Westminster St., Providence, R. I. (Room No. 4, up stairs.)

PERSONS about having Artificial Teeth will find it much to their advantage to call, see specimens and get terms, notwithstanding the inducements and low prices offered by others, we intend to do first class work, at the most reasonable and moderate rates. All work warranted.

May 30—tf

OLIVER READ, Licensed Stock and Exchange Broker, BANK STOCKS, GOVERNMENT COUPONS, Treasury Notes and Specie bought and sold, or procured for applicants, as above. Call at No. 12 Bull street, or at the Traders Bank during bank hours.

JOHN W. VOSE,

WILL PURCHASE and sell on commission, all kinds of Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds, Gold, Silver, U. S. Demand Notes, (old issue) and Securities of all descriptions.

U. S. Six per cent, "Five-Twenty" Bonds of 50s, 500s and 1000s, coupon or registered, obtained at par, without delay.

May be found at Aquidneck Bank during bank hours. Nov 29.

DISEASES OF WOMEN.

☞ DR. MATTISON attends exclusively to the treatment of PRIVATE DISEASES, and the SPECIAL DISEASES OF WOMEN, at his REMEDIAL INSTITUTE, No. 28 Union street, Providence, R. I. ☞ See his advertisement of THE GREAT INDIAN REMEDY FOR FEMALES, in this paper.

MARRIED.

In this city, 6th inst., by Rev. Dr. Thayer, Daniel H. Conley to Mary L. Willis, both of New Shoreham.

In this city, 13th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Dowling, of New York, assisted by Rev. Dr. Thayer, of this city, J. W. Dowling, M. D., son of the officiating clergyman, to Fannie A., daughter of L. A. Dowley, Esq.

In this city, 8th inst., by Rev. Mr. Black, William D. Philbrick, of Brookline, Mass., to Miss Mary Staigg, of this city.

In Bristol, 29th ult., Thomas Dixon to Ellen Hoyle; 5th inst., John Wolfinger to Laura Dehn; 5th, S. Dana Greene, U. S. N., to Mary W. Dearth.

In Marion, Mass., 7th inst., William D. Almy to Anna D. Wilcox, both of Tiverton.

In Providence, 1st inst., Thomas Clifford, of Providence, to Juliette Kaighn, of Clayville; 7th, Prelott W. Rounds to Sarah J. Sweet, both of P.; 8th, Charles E. Vaughan, to Mary A., daughter of Sullivan Moulton, of P.; 14th, Capt. Wm. L. Van Derlip, of Albany, to Sarah A. Chipps, of P.; 12th, Byron C. Barrows to Amelia H. Morse, both of P.; 13th, Patrick Reid to Catherine Finnegan, both of P.; 13th, A. J. Gordon, of Jamaica Plains, to Maria Hale, of P.; 14th, William J. Clark to Emily T. Winsor; 15th, James S. Kenyon, of New York, to Susan A. Burrows, of P.; 15th, Granville S. Abbott, of South Boston, Mass., to Susan H. Davis, of P.

In New York, 14th inst., Cyrus Dyer to Mary W. Thurber, both of Providence.

DIED.

In this city, 10th inst., Gustavus Brandon, youngest child of Uriah H. and Amy A. Card, aged 8 months and 14 days.

Little Gussy, thou hast left us,
Thou hast gone to shine above!
And the Lord who hath bereft us,
Will endow thee with his love.

In this city, 10th inst., Harry Vinton, eldest son of Thomas T. and Caroline N. Easton, aged 7 years, 2 months and 2 days.

Mourn not for him! the Lord hath given,
And He taketh back again;
He hath called your darling home to Heaven,
From this world of sin and pain.

Mourn not for him! he is gone to rest,
He hath reached the shining shore,
Earth hath one bright spirit less,
Heaven hath one angel more.

In this city, 11th inst., Stephen Saunders, a native of Ireland, aged about 32 years.

In this city, 11th inst., Anna Stacia, only child of Stephen A. Ward, aged 3 years, 1 month and 4 days.

In Roxbury, Mass, 4th inst., Lillian Richmond, eldest daughter of Stephen and Georgia Bowen, in the 8th year of her age.

At the Baths of Lucca, in Tuscany, Italy, 19th ult., Lydia H. Jones, wife of William H. Jones, and daughter of the late Richard K. Haight, of New York.

In Providence, 8th inst., Thomas W. Grace, aged 27 years; 8th, Mrs. Henrietta Eddy, aged 79 years; 8th, Mrs. Sarah Gorham, aged 87 yrs; 10th, Josephine, wife of William Burlingame, aged 25 years; 11th, Nancy S., wife of Thomas Allen, aged 63 years; 11th, Mrs. Catherine Troop, aged 75 years; 11th, Frank Seamans, aged 29 years; 23d ult, Frank C., aged 4 years; 12th inst., Fred. H., aged 2 years, children of D. G. Greene; 13th, Sarah Kellogg, aged 33 years; 15th, Sylvester Himes, aged 55 years; 17th, Sarah H., wife of Jesse K. Drown, aged 30 years.

In New Shoreham, 27th ult., Ira Frances, only daughter of Ray T. Littlefield, aged 8 years, 3 months and 19 days.

In Little Compton, 7th inst., Lavinia, wife of John E. Almy, aged 55 years and 9 months.

In Warren, 11th inst., Frank Eugene, son of Luther E. Brayton, aged 9 years.

In Bristol, 13th inst., H. W. Usher, son of Capt. A. T. Usher, aged 26 years.

In Boston, 12th inst., of typhoid fever, Rev. A. U. S. Swinerton, of the Providence Conference (Methodist,) aged 64 years.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Executor's Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER hereby gives public notice that he has been appointed Executor of the last will and testament of *STEPHEN CRANDELL*, late of Tiverton, deceased, and has accepted of said trust, and qualified himself according to law. He therefore requests all the debtors and creditors of said estate to make settlement with him without delay.

PELEG SANFORD, Executor. Little Compton, Oct 17

Guardian's Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER hereby gives public notice that he has been appointed Guardian of the person and estate of *JAMES H. BORDEN*, of Tiverton, and has accepted said trust and qualified himself according to law. He therefore requests all the creditors of said James H. Borden to present their claims within six months from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to make payment to him without delay.

BENJAMIN C. BORDEN, Guardian. Tiverton, Oct 5—6w

Executor's Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER, Executor of the last will of *HANNAH WAITE*, having been approved by the Hon. Court of Probate and given bond according to law, hereby requests all persons having demands to present them, and those indebted to make immediate payment to

AUGUSTUS P. SHERMAN, Executor. Oct 17

Final Tax Notice.

ALL CITY TAXES must be paid on or before the 22d of this month, October; those who do not pay by that time, will have their estates advertised for sale at auction *immediately*, according to law.

WM. J. H. AILMAN, Collector of Taxes. Oct 17

TO LET,

THE FARM in Portsmouth about eight miles from Newport, on the West Road, known as the Easton Farm, and adjoining the farm of Mr. Jacob Mott—contains about 100 acres, and is at present occupied by Mr. Gorton L. Austin. Possession given 25th March. Apply to C. TOWNSEND, 25 Broad street. or, WM. P. SHEFFIELD, R. I. Union Bank Building. Oct 17—tf

LOST.

ON MONDAY LAST, somewhere in Newport, a roll of bills amounting to more than one hundred dollars. One of the bills was of the denomination of $50 on the Massasoit Bank, Fall River. Any one giving information for its recovery to the subscriber or at this office will receive a liberal reward.

RICHARD W. SISSON. Portsmouth, Oct 17—2w

Plants Wanted.

PITTOSPORUM, Daphne Oleander, Cacti, Laurestinus—overgrown house plants of very large size. Address Box 646, Post Office. Oct 17—1w

NEWPORT and PROVIDENCE. Fall Arrangement.

ON and after MONDAY, Oct. 19, 1863, the splendid steamer CITY OF NEWPORT, Capt. N. B. Allen, will make but one trip daily, Sundays excepted. Will leave Newport at 8 o'clock a. m., (touching at Portsmouth Grove,) arriving in Providence in time to connect with mid-day trains for BOSTON, WORCESTER, SPRINGFIELD, ALBANY, and the WEST.

Returning, will leave Providence at 2 o'clock p. m., or on arrival of mid-day trains from Boston, Worcester, &c.

FARES:

From Newport to Portsmouth Grove,	25c.
Portsmouth Grove to Providence,	50c.
Newport to Providence,	50c.
" " Boston,	$2,00.
" " Worcester,	$2,00.

Children over 4 years and under 12 half price. Oct 17

Violins, Banjos. Guitar Strings, fresh invoice received at the CITY MUSIC STORE. 93 THAMES STREET, T. W. WOOD. Oct 17

NEW BOOKS.

Pique,
Peter Carradine, by Caroline Cheseboro,
The Old Merchants of New York, 2d series,
Meditation on Life, by Zchokke,
Agassiz' Method of Natural History,
The Great Stone Book, by Anstad,
Freedom and War, by H. W. Beecher,
Our Old Home, by Hawthorne,
The Ring of Amasis, by E. Bulwer Lytton.

Also, a large supply of the very best quality of French, English and American Writing Papers and Envelopes. Monograms and Dies furnished, and Paper stamped plain or in colors at the shortest notice.

For sale by C. E. HAMMETT, jr. Oct 17

NEW BOOKS.

Friends in Council,
Social Condition of the English People,
Stonewall Jackson,
Agassiz' Method of Study in Natural History,
Husband and Wife,
The Amber Gods,

English Books for the Young.

The Boy's Playbooks of Science,
The art of Doing our Best,
Half Hours with the best Authors,
Small Beginnings, or the way to get on,
The Three Midshipmen,
Scripture Dialogues,
Men who were in Earnest,
Pictures of Heroes,
Ancient Cities of the World,
Every Boy's Book,
The Picture Book of Beards,
Natural History Picture Book.

WARD, Agent, 130 Thames st. Oct 17

Executors Sale.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on SATURDAY next, Oct. 24th, at 10 o'clock a. m., at No. 6 Broad street.

THE BALANCE of the Furniture belonging to the late Gardner Smith, consisting of Bureaus, Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Feather Beds, Carpets, Blankets, Glass Ware, and a variety of other articles, by order of the Executor.

F. STANHOPE, Auct'r. Oct 10—2w

Military Goods.

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to furnish any article in this line at short notice, and on the most favorable terms.

Line Swords of all qualities,
Belts of the best quality,
Silk and Worsted Sashes,
Shoulder Straps, metallic and embroidered, for all ranks,
Cap ornaments, such as Cross Sabres, Cannons and Bugles, Letters, &c.,
Army and Navy Revolvers, Ammunition, &c.,
A good article of Sword and Belt at a very low price for militia officers.

B. M. HAMMETT. Oct 17

BULBS. Dutch Bulbs.

ONE CASE just received, consisting in part of the following—Hyacinths, double and single, Tulips, five sorts, Ranunculles, sorts, Anemones, Gladiolas, Crocuses, Polyanthus Narcissus, Jonquils, Crown Imperials, Iris, Lilies, &c., &c.,

For sale at R. WILSON'S, 79 Thames st. Oct 17

FRUIT TREES—Few more left, in pots and out of pots. For sale at greenhouses on Ayrault street, or at R. WILSON'S, 79 Thames st. Oct 17

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

SPENCER'S, 96 Thames St.

ACCOUNT, Memorandum, Record, Exercise and Pass Books.

DRAWING, TISSUE, GOLD, and FANCY PAPERS, TINTED CRAYON BOARD, BRISTOL BOARD.

INDELLIBLE INK.

IMPRESSION PAPER, FLOWER PAPER, FRENCH NOTE PAPERS.

Furnished Writing Cases only 62 cents.

Note Paper 5 cts *PER QUIRE.*

Pocket Books, all prices.
Pocket Knives, all styles, best of make and finish.
Music,
Music Books,
Violin and Guitar Strings.
Games, Puzzles, Block Alphabets, &c., &c.
Fancy Goods in great variety.

NEW GOODS To be Opened Next Week, by T. A. SPENCER, 96 Thames street. Oct 17

NOTICE TO FARMERS. B. Marsh, 110 Thames Street,

Repectfully gives notice to the above named customers, and any who may be in want of substantial articles for Fall and Winter, that his assortment is now complete, and he is prepared to furnish the following articles for Cash or Approved Credit—Gentlemen's Heavy Calf Tap Sole Boots, French Kip, and Long Leg Grain Waterproof. Also, very heavy Cowhide Iron-Clad Bottoms, a first rate article for service, together with Boys and Youths of equal quality. Also a very large stock of Rubber Boots and Shoes of the most approved manufacture in the country. Those in want of the above articles will please call where they cannot fail to be suited both in price and quality.

Oct 10—tjl

Merchants Bank.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Bank, Oct. 5, 1863, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the year ensuing:

John V. Hammett, Seth Bateman, Richard Swan, George A. Richmond, Silas H. Cottrell, David J. Gould, William B. Sherman.

And at a meeting of the Directors, Silas H. Cottrell was elected President.

CHAS. D. HAMMETT, Cashier. Oct 10

INFORMATION FOR THE PUBLIC. ECONOMY!

YOU can get your clothes cleaned or repaired, and made to look like new, at Courlander & Melvin's, Deblois' Block, Touro street.

N. B.—No Benzine used in cleaning. Oct 10—tf

Madame Robinson's

WINTER TERM will commence the first Wednesday in November, ending the last Wednesday in March. Full instructions given in French, English, Music and Drawing. For further particulars apply to 44 ELM ST. Oct 10—5m

JUST received by William Newton & Co., a choice lot of old Bourbon, Rye and Wheat Whiskies, for sale at reasonable prices. Oct 3

William H. Smith, DENTIST,

WOULD inform those who prefer Hard Rubber or Vulcanite as a base for Artificial Teeth, that they can have them made at his office at such prices as to be *within the means of all.*

Persons wearing gold plates, and wishing to exchange them for hard rubber, can do so, as he will make them a first quality set on vulcanite in exchange for their gold plates—providing their gold plates are of the usual weight.

Teeth extracted at all hours of the day and evening.

OFFICE, 139 THAMES ST., Newport, R. I. May 2

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS. James Hammond HAS JUST RECEIVED

BLACK, BROWN and MIXED FROST CLOTHS,
PLAIDS and STRIPES,
DARK PRINTS,
FLANNELS—PLAIN and FIGURED,
FANCY DRESS GOODS,
HOSIERY and GLOVES,
SILKS, POPLINS,
MOHAIR and DeLAINES,
RIBBONS and SCARFS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
MERINOS—BLACK and COLORS.

Oct 10

CLOTHING, CLOTHING.

THE LARGEST and best assortment of Clothing ever offered in this city, consisting of Coats, Pants, Vests and all other articles required in the Clothing Line. We have a fine assortment of suits to match, suitable either for dress or business wear, at the old stand, No. 152 Thames street, by J. H. COZZENS & CO. Sept 12

Auction Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER will attend auction sales of every description at any of the following towns at the shortest notice and on the lowest terms—Middletown, Portsmouth, Little Compton, Tiverton, Jamestown and New Shoreham.

F. STANHOPE, Auctioneer, 6 Broad st. Oct 3—4w

For Sale or To Let.

The Rousmaniere House, corner Park street and Touro street, near the Mall; for terms, &c., apply to H. Y. CRANSTON. Oct 10

FURNACE COAL.

FREE FROM SLATE, and guaranteed not to make cinders, at WILLIAMS', 172 Thames st. Sept 19

GAS TORCHES this day received at BLISS' House Furnishing Store, 117 Thames Street. Aug 10

MISCELLANEOUS.

Union Water-Elevator, Patented July 2, 1861.

THE SUBSCRIBERS desire to notify the public of the fact that they have invented and for some time past have been manufacturing an improved apparatus for drawing water from wells or cisterns, which they are confident will recommend itself to all who may give it a trial, both as regards utility and cheapness, and orders for which they are prepared to supply at short notice.

J. S. RAND & CO.,

The following recommendation of the apparatus by those who have given it a trial, it is believed will be sufficient to direct the attention of the public to it, and induce others to try it also:

ABRAHAM T. PECKHAM,	Newport.
JOSEPH BRADFORD,	"
BENJAMIN EASTERBROOKS,	"
HENRY VAN RENSALEER	"
SAMUEL T. HOPKINS,	"
A. M. KIMBALL,	Providence.
MRS J. RANDALL,	South Providence.
WM. H. HASKELL,	Pawtucket, R. I.
J. P. SPOONER,	"
S. W. COLVIN,	"
JAMES T. BLISS,	"
SAMUEL DAGGETT,	"
H. D. MAXFIELD,	Warren, R. I.
DUTY BAKER,	Woonsocket, R. I.
TIMOTHY LAWANEE,	"
A. BURKE,	"

Sole Agent for Newport and Bristol Counties, MICHAEL E. PECKHAM, 10 Oak st., Newport, R. I. Oct 10—6m

BOOTS AND SHOES.

LADIES' THICK WALKING BOOTS, suitable for fall and winter wear, can be found in great variety of styles and prices, at No. 100 Thames Street, consisting of double sole goat Balmorals, double sole calf do, double serge do, double sole Congress boots; rubber boots and shoes of the best manufacture, &c., &c. Also, a large stock of men's, boys' and youth's boots, shoes and rubbers, equal in quality to any that are offered in this market. Particular attention is solicited to a few cases of men's four-soled calf boots, which are warranted equal for durability to custom boots; also double sole grain, kip and thick boots. To complete the assortment we have just received a case of extra large sizes, at JOHN M. SWAN'S, 100 Thames st. Oct 3

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF Five-Twenty Bonds.

HAVING received the Agency for the sale of the Five-"Twenty" six per cent. Bonds, I am now prepared to furnish them at par, interest to commence from date of subscription.

This loan is payable in Gold, both interest and principal, and is exempt from State, City, or County Tax.

These bonds are of the following denominations, $50, $100, $500 and $1000, interest payable May and November.

JOHN W. VOSE, Government Agent. Newport, July 11

POWDER, SHOT.

AND ANYTHING connected with the Sporting and Fishing Tackle Business, can be found at 117 Thames street, at the sign of the Fish.

Blasting and Sporting Powder by the keg or at retail, at the lowest prices.

W. H. BLISS. Sept 12

STANDARD ARTICLES. Clarke's Superior Quality Corn Starch. *Original Brand.* THE BEST IN THE WORLD. PREPARED FROM SOUND CORN.

IT produces the most delicious and healthy dish in the form of Puddings, Apple Fritters, Corn Cakes, Cream Cakes, Blanc Mange, Custards, Thickening for Gravies, Gruels, Soups, &c.

Sold by grocers, druggists and dealers everywhere.

Manufactured by E. R. CLARKE, Sharon Mass. Feb 21—9m.

NEW FALL GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS would announce to the ladies of Newport that on Tuesday, the 29th, they will be prepared to exhibit a choice selection of FALL and WINTER MILLINERY. S. M. Carpenter. M. Jennie Justin. 18 WASHINGTON SQUARE. Sept 26

"Let Me Do it all Myself,"

WAS the reply of a noted physician to a patient, who was suffering with severe Dyspepsia, and by the constant use of Drake's Plantation Bitters; S. S.—1860—X. It cured the patient of this inveterate and distressing disease.

So general has the use of this remedy become, and so popular is it everywhere, that it is unnecessary to recount its virtues. For sale by WM NEWTON & CO., wholesale and retail agents. Oct 3

MONITOR CLOTHES WRINGER.

THE only perfectly self-adjusting machine in the market.

Every machine warranted to give satisfaction, for sale by BROWN, GODDARD & BARLOW, 122 Thames st., agents for Newport. July 18

Let Not Thy Table

EXCEED the fourth part of thy income; see thy provisions be solid and not far-fetched—fuller of substance than art; be wisely frugal in thy preparation, and freely cheerful in thy entertainment; too much is vanity; enough, a feast. As an economizer, buy Drake's Plantation Bitters—S. T.—1860—X.

WM. NEWTON & CO., Wholesale Agents. Oct 3

HULLS OF RHODE ISLAND.

FOR SALE, a Genealogy of the early Rhode Island Hulls. Enclose one dollar, or less, according to the circumstances of the party wishing the book, to OLIVER HULL, 278 Pearl street, New York. And it will be forwarded by mail or otherwise, as wanted. Oct 3—4m

Cassimeres and Vestings.

NEW and beautiful styles opened on Monday, 22d, at D. J. & N. H. GOULD'S, Established 1763, 70 Thames st. June 20

LINSEY WOOLSEY.—Hodden Gray Linsey Woolsey, of English make. LAWTON BROTHERS. Sept 26

HATS AND CAPS.

ANOTHER LOT of new styles of Hats and Caps, just received at the old stand No. 152 Thames street, J. H. COZZENS & CO. Sept 26

SHAWLS.

DARK, Striped and Plaid long and square Shawls, at J. H. HAMMETT'S, 98 Thames st. Sept 19

FLOUR

JUST received a lot of extra family Flour at Lawton's 32 Bridge St., that he is selling at reduced prices. B. I. LAWTON.

MASSASOIT, Croton Mills, Manhattan, Corn Exchange and St. Louis Flour. For sale by WM. NEWTON, & CO. June 6

NEW DARK CALICOS—50 Pieces of new dark Calicos just received at WM. C. COZZENS & CO. Aug 29

RAG CARPETS.—Six pieces Rag Carpets at 37 1-2 cents per yard—a substantial article for kitchens, by LAWTON BROTHERS. Sept 26

ROMAL SCARFS in a variety of colors and sizes—a small lot just received by LAWTON BROTHERS. Sept 26

MISCELLANEOUS.

FALL GOODS NOW OPEN AT BRETT'S Cash Store, No. 14, WASHINGTON SQUARE.

TO which the attention of purchasers is invited, embracing

MERINOS IN ALL SHADES,
ALPACAS IN BLACKS and COLORS,
TAFFATAS,
OTTOMAN CLOTHS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
LYONESE CLOTHS,

Saxony Dress Goods, A great variety in plaids and stripes,

All Wool De Laines,
Printed Muslin De Laines,
Plain Muslin De Laines, in all colors.

Mourning Goods. A complete assortment Watch Spring Skirts, Balmoral Skirts, Prints, Merrimac, Pacific, Sprague's, Dunnell's and other makes.

FLANNELS.

OPERA FLANNELS,
WHITE WOOL FLANNELS,
PLAIN and TWILLED COLORED do.
CANTON FLANNELS.

BLANKETS.

BLEACHED AND BROWN LINEN COVERS,
TICKINGS,
STRIPES,
EMBROIDERY,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
LACES,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
YARNS, &c.

All of which are offered to the trade on the most favorable terms.

FRED. L. BRETT. Sept 19

COTTONS. BLEACHED AND Brown Cottons, for sale at the lowest market rates, at BRETT'S Cash store. Sept 19

SHAWLS. NEW Fall Styles SHAWLS, FOR LADIES' Misses and Children's wear, just received at BRETT'S Cash Store. Sept 19

HERE'S HEALTH FOR THE MILLION

DR. CLARKE'S SHERRY WINE BITTERS. PALATABLE, RELIABLE & HEALTHY.

Prepared from Rock Rose, Sarsaparilla, Dock Root, and a great variety of Roots and Herbs, *Preserved in the best Sherry Wine and Whisky.*

WILL immediately cure Loss of Appetite General Debility, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Palpitation of the Heart, Asthma, Coughs Colds, Boils, Pimples on the Face, and humors of all kinds.

They are safe for the young, effectual and agreeable for the old and indispensible for the ladies, as they enrich the blood, and invigorate and restore the system.

N. B.—If you wish a good Bitter, call for *Clarke's and take no other.*

N. B. Beware of all immitations, as they contain vile drugs and cheap poisonous liquors, which will destroy your health and life quicker than disease.

Our system is to keep up the quality and make the price in proportion.

Sold by all druggists, grocers, hotel keepers, and dealers generally.

Manufactured by E. R. CLARKE, Sharon, Mass.

Price only 50 cents for the trial bottle, 75 cents for one quart, $1,50 for two quarts.

Sold in Newport by R. J. Taylor, Caswell, Mack & Co., W. S. N. Allen, Christopher Handy, and John Young.

Feb 21—9m.

TREES FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has now in good state of cultivation, a nursury of Trees which he offers for sale at retail. Some of the trees are from 10 to 16 feet in height, suitable for setting in any locality. The assortment consists of Elm, Cherry, Larch, Maples, Red Willow, &c. Also a lot of shrubbery.

Orders addressed to EDMUND S. SISSON, South Portsmouth. Feb 21—tf.

Stoves, Tin Ware &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER has in store a large variety of Parlor and Cook Stoves, Tin Ware of all kinds, Wooden and Willow Ware. Ranges of most approved pattern set with care, and warranted to work well. Jobbing punctually attended to. Orders solicited.

WILLIAM BROWNELL, Opposite R. I. Union Bank. May 15

Stoves! Stoves!! Stoves!!!

THE SUBSCRIBERS would inform their friends and customers, that they are prepared to take their parlor stoves on storage for the season, and return them in perfect order for use in the Fall.

BROWN, GODDARD & BARLOW, 122 Thames st. May 9

City Intelligence Office.

NO. 33 WESTMINSTER STREET, up stairs, room No. 6. Housekeepers in want of girls are invited to call.

L. C. MUNRO, Providence, R. I. Feb 28—9m (m30)

LIME.

RHODE ISLAND LIME, for whitewashing and hard finishing, at HAMMETT'S Lumber Yard, 231 Thames street. March 14

BLEACHED and unbleached Shirting and Sheeting, dark Prints, Flannels, white and colored Butchers Frocking; bleached and unbleached Cotton Flannels, at J. H. HAMMETT'S, 98 Thames st. Sept 19

Shamokin Coal.

A PURE, free burning, White Ash Coal, which will not make cinders, at WILLIAMS', 172 Thames st. Sept 19

BALMORAL SKIRTS—100 New Balmoral Skirts, just received at WM. C. COZZENS & CO. Aug 29

Lorberry Coal.

THE genuine article, which is pronounced by those who have used it to be the best ever offered in Newport, at 172 Thames st. WILLIAMS. Sept 19

NEW RIBBONS.—New Fall Ribbons just opened at WM. C. COZZENS & CO. Aug 29

(*Continued from first page.*)

dred and fifty-six, two hundred and seventy dollars.

For wagon-maker during the pleasure of the President, per fifth article treaty fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, six hundred dollars.

For assistance in agricultural operations during the pleasure of the President, per eighth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, two thousand dollars.

For education during the pleasure of the President, per fifth article treaty fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, one thousand dollars.

For the last of seven additional instalments for blacksmiths, assistants, shops and tools, per thirteenth article treaty twenty-fourth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, one thousand six hundred and eighty dollars.

For the last of seven additional instalments for iron and steel for shops, per thirteenth article treaty twenty-fourth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, five hundred and forty dollars.

For the last of thirty-three instalments for education, per fourth article treaty fourth January, eighteen hundred and forty-five, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty six, three thousand dollars.

For the last of twenty instalments for education, per fourth article treaty fourth January, eighteen hundred and forty-five, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, three thousand dollars.

For five per centum on two thousand dollars for purposes of education, per sixth article of treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty six.

Delawares.—For life annuity to chief, per private article to supplemental treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, to treaty of third October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, one hundred dollars.

For interest on forty six thousand and eighty dollars, at five per centum, being the value of thirty six sections of land set apart by treaty of eighteen hundred and twenty nine for education, per resolution of the Senate nineteenth January, eighteen hundred and thirty eight, and fifth article treaty sixth May, eighteen hundred and fifty four, two thousand three hundred and four dollars.

Iowas.—For interest in lieu of investment on fifty seven thousand five hundred dollars, balance of one hundred and fifty seven thousand five hundred dollars, to the first July, eighteen hundred and sixty four, at five per centum, for education or other beneficial purposes, under the direction of the President, per second article treaty nineteenth October, eighteen hundred and thirty eight, and ninth article treaty seventeenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty four, two thousand eight hundred and seventy five dollars.

Kansas.—For interest in lieu of investment on two hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per second article treaty fourteenth January, eighteen hundred and forty six, ten thousand dollars.

Kickapoos.—For tenth instalment of interest at five per centum, on one hundred thousand dollars for educational and other beneficial purposes, per second article treaty eighteenth May eighteen hundred and fifty four, five thousand dollars.

For tenth instalment on two hundred thousand dollars, to be paid eighteen hundred and sixty three, per second article treaty eighteenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty four, nine thousand dollars.

Menomonees.—For eighth of twelve instalments for continuing and keeping up a blacksmith shop, and providing the usual quantity of iron and steel, per fourth article treaty eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and forty eight, and third article treaty twelfth May, eighteen hundred and fifty four, nine hundred and sixteen dollars and sixty six cents.

For eighth of ten instalments of annuity upon two hundred thousand dollars, balance of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars for cession of lands, per fourth article treaty eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and forty eight, and third article treaty twelfth May, eighteen hundred and fifty four, twenty thousand dollars.

For eighth of fifteen instalments for pay of miller, per third article treaty twelfth May, eighteen hundred and fifty four, six hundred dollars.

Miamies of Kansas.—For permanent provision for blacksmith and assistant, and iron and steel for shop, per fifth article treaty sixth October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, and fourth article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty four, nine hundred and forty dollars.

For permanent provision for miller, in lieu of gunsmith, per fifth article treaty sixth October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, fifth article treaty, twenty third October, eighteen hundred and thirty four, and fourth article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty four, six hundred dollars.

For interest on fifty thousand dollars, at five per centum, for educational purposes, per third article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty four, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments upon two hundred thousand dollars, per third article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty four, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For re-appropriation of the sum of sixteen thousand two hundred and sixty-eight dollars and eighty four cents, being their proportion of the sum of thirty six thousand and eighty dollars and ten cents, part of the permanent annuity of twenty five thousand dollars, payable for the years eighteen hundred and fifty four and eighteen hundred and fifty five, as per fifth article of treaty of fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty four, carried to surplus fund thirteenth June, eighteen hundred and fifty five.

Miamies of Indiana.—For interest on two hundred and twenty one thousand two hundred and fifty seven dollars and eighty six cents, uninvested, at five per centum, for Miami Indians of Indiana, per Senate's amendment to fourth article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred fifty four, eleven thousand and sixty two dollars and eighty nine cents.

For reappropriation of the sum of nineteen thousand eight hundred and eleven dollars and twenty six cents, being their proportion of the sum of thirty six thousand and eighty dollars and ten cents, part of the permanent annuity of twenty five thousand dollars payable for the years eighteen hundred and fifty four and eighteen hundred and fifty five, as per fifth article of treaty of fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty four, carried to the surplus fund thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and fifty five.

Miamies, Eel River.—For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per fourth article treaty third August, seventeen hundred and ninety five, five hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per third article treaty twenty-first August eighteen hundred and five, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise per third and separate article to treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and nine, three hundred and fifty dollars.

Nisqually, Puyallup, and other Tribes and Bands of Indians.—For ninth instalment, in part payment for relinquishment of title to lands to be applied to beneficial objects, per fourth article treaty twenty sixth December, eighteen hundred and fifty four, fifteen hundred dollars.

For ninth of twenty instalments for pay of instructor, smith, physician, carpenter, farmer, and assistant if necessary, per tenth article treaty twenty sixth December, eighteen hundred and fifty four, six thousand seven hundred dollars.

Omahas.—For the sixth of ten instalments of this amount, being second of the series, in money or otherwise, per fourth article treaty sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty four, thirty thousand dollars.

For ninth of ten instalments for support of a miller, per eighth article treaty sixteenth March eighteen hundred and fifty four, six hundred dollars.

For ninth of ten instalments for support of blacksmith and assistant, and iron and steel for shop, per eighth article treaty sixteenth March eighteen hundred and fifty four, nine hundred and forty dollars.

For ninth of ten instalments for support of farmer, per eighth article treaty sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty four, six hundred dollars.

For keeping in repair the grist and saw mill provided for by the eighth article of the treaty of sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty four, three hundred dollars.

For supplying the smith's shop with tools, and keeping the same in repair, per eighth article of the treaty of sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty four, three hundred dollars.

For an engineer, one thousand two hundred dollars.

Osages.—For interest on sixty nine thousand one hundred and twenty dollars, at five per centum, being the value of fifty four sections of land set apart second June, eighteen hundred and twenty five, for educational purposes, per Senate resolution nineteenth January eighteen hundred and thirty eight, three thousand four hundred and fifty six dollars.

Ottoes and Missourias.—For sixth of ten instalments, being the second series, in money or otherwise, per fourth article treaty fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty four, thirteen thousand dollars.

For ninth of ten instalments for pay of miller, per seventh article treaty fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty four, six hundred dollars.

For ninth of ten instalments for blacksmith and assistant, and iron and steel for shop, per seventh article treaty fifteenth March eighteen hundred and fifty four, nine hundred and forty dollars.

For ninth of ten instalments for farmer, per seventh article treaty fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty four, six hundred dollars.

For keeping in repair the grist and saw mill provided for by the seventh article of the treaty of fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty four, three hundred dollars.

For supplying the smith's shop with tools, and keeping the same in repair, per seventh article of the treaty fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty four, three hundred dollars.

For an engineer, one thousand two hundred dollars.

Ottowas and Chippewas of Michigan.—For eighth of ten equal annual instalments for educational purposes, to be expended under the direction of the President, according to the wishes of the Indians, so far as may be reasonable and just, per second article of the treaty of thirty first July, eighteen hundred and fifty five eight thousand dollars.

For eighth of ten instalments for the support of four blacksmith shops, per second article of the treaty of thirty first July eighteen hundred and fifty five, four thousand two hundred and forty dollars.

For eighth of ten instalments of principal, payable annually for ten years, to be distributed per capita, in the usual manner of paying annuities, per second article of the treaty of thirty first July, eighteen hundred and fifty five ten thousand dollars.

For interest on two hundred and twenty six thousand dollars, unpaid part of the principal sum of three hundred and six thousand dollars for one year, at five per centum per annum, to be distributed per capita, in the usual manner of paying annuities, per second article of the treaty of thirty first July, eighteen hundred and fifty five, eleven thousand three hundred dollars.

For eighth of ten equal annual instalments on thirty five thousand dollars, in lieu of former treaty stipulations, to be paid per capita to the Grand River Ottawas, per second article of the treaty of thirty first July, eighteen hundred and fifty five, three thousand five hundred dollars.

Ottowas of Kansas.—For their proportion of the permanent annuity in money, goods, or otherwise, payable under the fourth article of the treaty of third August, seventeen hundred and ninety five, second article of the treaty of seventeenth November, eighteen hundred and seven, fourth article of the treaty of seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, and fourth article of the treaty of twenty ninth August eighteen hundred and twenty one, two thousand six hundred dollars.

Pawnees.—For first of five instalments of the second series in goods and such other articles as may be necessary for them, per second article treaty twenty fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty seven, thirty thousand dollars.

For support of two manual labor schools annually, during the pleasure of the President per third article treaty twenty fourth September eighteen hundred and fifty seven, ten thousand dollars.

For pay of two teachers, under the direction of the President, per third article treaty twenty fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty seven, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For purchase of iron and steel and other necessaries for the shop, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty twenty-fourth September eighteen hundred and fifty seven, five hundred dollars.

For pay of two blacksmiths, one of whom to be a gunsmith and tinsmith, per fourth article treaty twenty fourth September eighteen hundred and fifty seven, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation of two strikers or apprentices in shop, per fourth article of treaty twenty fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty seven, four hundred and eighty dollars.

For sixth of ten instalments for farming utensils and stock during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty twenty fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty seven, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For pay of farmer, per fourth article treaty twenty fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty seven, six hundred dollars.

For fifth of ten instalments for pay of miller at the discretion of the President, per fourth article treaty twenty fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty seven, six hundred dollars.

For fifth of ten instalments for pay of an engineer at the discretion of the President, per fourth article treaty twenty fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty seven, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation to apprentices, to assist in working the mill, per fourth article treaty twenty fourth September eighteen hundred and fifty seven, five hundred dollars.

Pottawotomies.—For permanent annuity in silver, per fourth article treaty third August, seventeen hundred and ninety five, one thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity in silver, per third article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and nine, five hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity in silver, per third article treaty second October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity in money, per second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, two thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity in specie, per second article treaty twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, sixteen thousand dollars.

For life annuity to chief, per third article treaty twentieth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, two hundred dollars.

For life annuity to chiefs, per third article treaty twenty-sixth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, seven hundred dollars.

For education during the pleasure of Congress, per third article treaty sixteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and fourth article treaty twenty-seventh October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, five thousand dollars.

For permanent provision for the payment of money in lieu of tobacco, iron and steel, per second article treaty twentieth September eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and tenth article of the treaty of the fifth and seventeenth June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, three hundred dollars.

For permanent provision for three blacksmiths and assistants, per third article treaty sixteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and second article treaty twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars.

For permanent provision for iron and steel for shops, per third article treaty sixteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and second article treaty twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, six hundred and six dollars.

For permanent provisions for fifty barrels of salt, per second article of treaty twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For interest on six hundred and forty-three thousand dollars, at five per centum, per seventh article of the treaty of the fifth and seventeenth of June, eighteen hundred and forty six, thirty-two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

Pottawatomies of Huron.—For permanent annuity in money or otherwise, per second article treaty seventeenth November, eighteen hundred and seven, four hundred dollars.

Quapaws.—For education during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, one thousand dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, and iron and steel for shop, during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, one thousand and sixty dollars.

For farmer during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, six hundred dollars.

Rogue Rivers.—For tenth of sixteenth instalments in blankets, clothing, farming utensils and stock, per third article treaty tenth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi.—For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per third article treaty third November, eighteen hundred and four, one thousand dollars.

For interest on two hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per second article treaty twenty-first October, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, ten thousand dollars.

For interest on eight hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per second article treaty eleventh October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, forty thousand dollars.

Sacs and Foxes of Missouri.—For interest on one hundred and fifty thousand four hundred dollars, at five per centum, under the direction of the President, per second article treaty twenty-first October, eighteen hundred and thirty seven, seven thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars.

Seminoles.—For the seventh of ten instalments for the support of schools, per eighth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, three thousand dollars.

For the seventh of ten instalments for agricultural assistance, per eighth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, two thousand dollars.

For the seventh of ten instalments for the support of smiths and smiths' shops, per eighth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, two thousand two hundred dollars.

For five per centum interest on two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be paid as annuity, per eighth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For interest on two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, at five per centum, to be paid as annuity, they having joined their brethren west, per eighth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

Senecas.—For permanent annuity in specie, per fourth article treaty twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and seventeen, five hundred dollars.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Court of Probate, Newport, Sept. 28, 1863.

OLIVER READ, Administrator on the estate of *JOHN SOUTHWICK*, late of Newport, presents his third account on said estate for allowance.

And the same is received and referred to Monday, the 12th day of Oct. next, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Council Chamber, in the City Hall, in Newport, for consideration and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week in the *Newport Mercury*.

Oct 3 B. B. HOWLAND, Prob. Cl'k.

Court of Probate, City of Newport, Oct. 5, 1863.

CATHARINE PECKHAM, widow, presents to this court her petition, with a certain instrument in writing bearing date the 16th of August, 1841, purporting to be the last will and testament of her late husband, *DANIEL M. PECKHAM*, late of said city, Mason, deceased, for Probate; and the sole executor named therein being dead, making request for letters of administration on the estate of said Daniel M. Peckham with the will annexed, to be granted to some suitable person, she the petitioner declining to administer.

And the same is received and is referred to Monday, the 26th day of October inst., at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Council Chamber, in the City Hall in Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days once a week in the *Newport Mercury*.

Oct 10 B. B. HOWLAND, Prob. Cl'k.

Court of Probate, City of Newport, Oct. 5, 1863.

ROBERT R. CARR, Administrator on the estate of *DANIEL C. BOONE, jr.*, late of Newport, deceased, presents his administration account on said estate for examination and allowance.

And the same is received and is referred to Monday, the 26th day of October inst., at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Council Chamber in the City Hall, in said Newport for consideration and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the *Newport Mercury*.

Oct 10 B. B. HOWLAND, Prob. Cl'k.

AT A MEETING of the City Council of the city of Newport, holden October 6, 1863, the following Ordinance was passed:

An ordinance relative to the "Newport Poor Fund for aged persons."

It is ordained by the City Council of the city of Newport as follows:—

Section 1. There shall be established a Poor Fund, which shall be called the "Newport Poor Fund for aged persons." Said fund shall be created by donations and bequests of charitable persons.

Sec. 2. Said Fund shall be invested by the Mayor and the President of the Common Council, in such savings banks, or stocks or otherwise as are most safe and productive; and the interest or income thereof shall be disbursed among the aged and needy poor of said city, preference being given to those whose poverty has been caused by misfortune and not by fault,—said disbursement to be made by the Overseer of the Poor, with the approbation of the Mayor and the President of the Common Council.

Sec. 3. The Overseer of the Poor shall report annually, at the close of the municipal year, to the City Council, the amount of the Fund, how the same is invested, and what portion of the income has been expended.

A true copy—attest:

Oct 10 S. S. HOWLAND, City Cl'k.

AT A MEETING of the City Council of the city of Newport, holden October 6, 1863, the following Ordinance was passed:

An ordinance in regard to moving buildings.

It is ordained by the City Council of the city of Newport as follows:—

Section 1. No person shall move any dwelling house or other building through or over any street or highway of said city, without previously obtaining permission so to do from the City Council.

Sec. 2. Every person violating the provisions of this ordinance shall be fined not less than ten dollars and not more than twenty dollars; or be imprisoned not less than ten days and not more than three months.

Sec. 3. All ordinances and parts of ordinances inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. This ordinance shall take effect immediately after its passage.

A true copy—attest:

Oct 10 S. S. HOWLAND, City Clerk.

GRAY'S CELEBRATED HAIR Restorative.

IT IS NOT A DYE.

$1000 PREMIUM. $1000

WILL CAUSE HAIR TO GROW ON BALD HEADS

WILL RESTORE GREY OR DISEASED HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL CONDITION & COLOR.

Will prevent the Hair from Falling Off, and promote a New and Healthy Growth; completely eradicates Dandruff; will prevent and cure Nervous Headache; will give to the Hair a Clean, Glossy Appearance, and is a Certain Cure for all Diseases of the Head.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

It is a perfect and complete dressing for the hair. Read the following testimonial:

U. S. MARSHALL'S OFFICE, New York, Nov. 8, 1861.

WM. GRAY, Esq.,

Dear Sir—Two months ago my head was almost entirely BALD, and the little hair I had was all GREY, and falling out very fast, until I feared I should lose it all. I commenced using your Hair Restorative, and it immediately stopped the hair falling off, and soon restored the color, and after using two bottles my head is completely covered with a healthy growth of hair, and of the same color it was in early manhood. I take great pleasure in recommending your excellent Hair Restorative, and may refer to me any doubting person.

ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. Marshal Southern District, New York.

Manufactured and sold by the proprietor, WM. GRAY, at the Restorative Depot, 401 Broadway, New York, and for sale by all druggists. July 6—1y

(COPYRIGHT SECURED.)

The Great Indian Remedy FOR FEMALES.

DR. MATTISON'S INDIAN EMMENAGOGUE.

This celebrated female medicine possessing virtues unknown of anything else of the kind, and proving effectual after all others have failed, is designed for both *married and single ladies*, and is the very best thing known for the purpose, as it will bring on the *monthly sickness* in cases of obstruction, from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain.

OVER 2000 BOTTLES have now been sold *without a single failure* when taken as directed and without the least injury to health IN ANY CASE. It is put up in bottles, of three different strengths, with full directions for using and sent by Express, *closely sealed*, to all parts of the country.

PRICES—Full strength $10. Half strength, $5. Quarter strength, $3 per bottle.

Remember!—*This medicine is designed expressly for* OBSTINATE CASES, *where all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure; also that it is warranted as represented* IN EVERY RESPECT, *or the price will be refunded*.

Beware of Imitations! None genuine and warranted, unless purchased *directly of Dr. M. or at his office*. Accommodations for Ladies wishing to remain in the city a short time for treatment.

DR. MATTISON'S DIURETIC COMPOUND.

For Acute and Chronic Gonorrhœa.

This new remedy contains neither Balsam Copaiva, Spirits of Nitre, Cubebs, Turpentine or any other nauseous drugs, but is an elegant vegetable liquid, pleasant to the taste and smell, grateful to the stomach, cooling, cleansing and healing in its operation and speedily allaying all heat and irritation in the urinary passages. You, therefore, who have been swallowing down *Balsam Copaiva*, either in capsules or mixtures for months in succession, until with pale face and disordered stomach your breath and clothes are filled with its vile odor; throw away the disgusting mixtures and send for a bottle of this new remedy, which will not only cure you at once, but at the same time it will cleanse the system from the injurious effects of the various mixtures you have been taking so long.

ONE BOTTLE, WHICH LASTS A WEEK, WILL OFTEN EFFECT A PERMANENT CURE. Price $2.00.

DR. MATTISON'S ANTI SYPHILITIC SYRUP.

For Constitutional Syphilis.

No remedy ever discovered has done what has been achieved by this. Under its use every form of constitutional syphilitic taint is speedily cured, and in a few weeks the subtle poison is completely eradicated from the system, and health and strength are permanently restored.

It was this remedy that cured in a few weeks a gentleman from the South, then stopping at Newport, and for which he presented Dr. M. with $450 besides his bill, after having been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians in Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York for FIVE YEARS.

One bottle, which lasts a month, will often effect a perfect cure. Price $10; half size $5.

DR. MATTISON'S NERVE INVIGORATOR.

For Nervous Debility, Loss of Power, Impotency, Confusion of Thought, Loss of Memory, Irritable Temper, Gloomy Apprehensions, Despondency and Melancholy, which may end in Loss of Reason.

This new remedy for that fearful train of mental and physical evils arising from venereal excesses, and secret habits of the young, is composed of the most soothing, strengthening and invigorating medicines to be found in the whole Vegetable Kingdom, which, in combination, form the most perfect Antidote for this obstinate and distressing class of maladies ever yet discovered. It has now been sent to nearly every State in the Union, relieving the untold sufferings of hundreds who have never seen the inventor, restoring them to comparative health, strength and happiness. Prices—Quart bottle, which lasts a month $10; half size $5.

These four GREAT REMEDIES are the result of over twenty years' study and practice, and as now prepared they are known to be the very *best* for their respective purposes, and I am therefore induced to make them public for the mutual benefit of myself and the sick, who otherwise could never avail themselves of their benefits. They are all warranted as represented, in every respect, or the *price will be refunded*.

Prepared and sold ONLY at DR. MATTISON'S REMEDIAL INSTITUTE FOR SPECIAL DISEASES, near No. 28 Union street, Providence, R. I., and sent by express, *secure from observation*, to all parts of the United States.

A Word of Caution.

It has been estimated that over Two Hundred Thousand Dollars are paid to swindling quacks annually, in New England alone, and that, too, without any benefit to those who pay it. All this comes from trusting, without inquiry, to men who are alike destitute of honor, character or skill, and whose only recommendation is their own false and extravagant assertions, in praise of *themselves*. The only way to avoid imposition is to take no man's word, no matter what his pretensions are, but MAKE INQUIRY. It will cost you nothing, and may save you many regrets; for, as advertising physicians in nine cases out of ten are bogus, there is no safety in trusting any of them, unless you know who and what they are.

Dr. M. will send FREE, by enclosing one stamp as above, a Pamphlet on DISEASES OF WOMEN, and on Private Diseases generally, giving full information with the most undoubted references and testimonials, without which no advertising physician or medicine of this kind is deserving of ANY CONFIDENCE WHATEVER.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.—Write your address PLAINLY, and direct to Dr. H. N. MATTISON, as above.

PURE BOURBON WHISKY,

BOTTLED BY

UDOLPHO WOLFE,

TO THE PUBLIC.

Having been solicited by Physicians, Druggists, Grocers and private families to add to my business "Pure Bourbon Whisky," in bottles the same as I am and have been doing with my "Schiedam Schnapps," to seal it with my seal, and add my certificate to the label of its undoubted purity: I am happy to say that, after a great deal of difficulty, I have concluded an arrangement with two of the largest and oldest distillers in Kentucky for a regular supply.

The Whisky will be put up in quart bottles, and packed in cases of one dozen each.

Craving for the following letter a careful and attentive perusal.

I remain yours, &c.,

UDOLPHO WOLFE.

New York, January 30th, 1863.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, Esq., 22 Beaver St., New York.

DEAR SIR: The want of Pure liquors for Medicinal purposes has been long felt by the profession, and thousands of lives have been sacrificed by the use of adulterated articles.

We have tested the Bourbon Whisky which you sent us, and consider it justly entitled to the high reputation you claim for it.

We would recommend you to appoint some of the respectable Apothecaries in different parts of the United States as Agents for the sale of your Bourbon Whiskey, where the profession can obtain the same, when needed for medicinal purposes.

Wishing you success in your new enterprise,

We remain your obedient servants,

VALENTINE MOTT, M. D., No. 1 Gramercy Park.
J. M. CARNOCHAN, M. D., Professor of Clinical Surgery, Surgeon-in-Chief to the State Hospital, &c., No. 14 East Sixteenth Street.
LEWIS A. SAYRE, M. D., 795 Broadway.
H. P. DE WEES, M. D., 791 Broadway.
JOSEPH WORSTER, M. D., 120 Ninth Street.
NELSON STEELE, M. D., 37 Bleecker Street.
JOHN O'REILLY, M. D., 230 Fourth Street.
B. J. RAPHAEL, M. D., Professor of the Principles and practice of Surgery, New York Medical College, &c., 91 Ninth street, and others.

I beg leave to inform the public I have appointed the following firms in Boston, agents for the sale of this pure Bourbon Whisky, where samples can always be seen and will soon be for sale by every Grocer, Druggist and Apothecary and Hotel in the United States.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, 22 Beaver street.

SCHOLFIELD'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

NO. 81 WESTMINSTER STREET, Providence, R. I.,

Founded by A. G. S., A. D. 1846.

WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, MATHEMATICS, COMMON ENGLISH BRANCHES, LANGUAGES, SURVEYING, NAVIGATION, and

Mechanical Drawing.

Instruction on no the class system. Each student receives special instruction.

It is believed that this is the only Commercial School in this country where Book-keeping is taught without the use of text books. This course is pursued in order that the instruction may be most thorough and practical.

For particulars see circulars and catalogue, just published, to be had by application at the College.

Aug 22—tf

Bryant, Stratton & Mason's COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

Lyceum Building, 56 Westminster Street, Providence, R. I.

BOOK KEEPING, COMMERCIAL LAW, COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC, PENMANSHIP, CORRESPONDENCE &c., &c.

Practically taught.

This College is comprised in BRYANT, STRATTON & Co's. Chain of Commercial Colleges, located in the principal cities of the United States, and affords the best possible facilities for acquiring a thorough Commercial Education.

A Scholarship issued by this College will be good throughout the "Chain,"—time unlimited. The citizens of Newport and vicinity are invited to call and examine the course or send for Circular.

BRYANT, STRATTON & MASON,
E. W. MASON, Resident Principal.

March 7—ly

HARDWARE.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE, as Locks, Butts, Screws, &c., Cast Steel Files and Rasps on hand, and for sale at reasonable prices for CASH, at HAMMETT'S Lumber Yard,

March 14 231 Thames street.

GAS PIPING

AND FITTING done at short notice and warranted to give satisfaction, by

WM. H. BLISS,

March 21 116 Thames street.

GROCERIES.

FALL ARRANGEMENT AT HUBBARD'S Parade Cor. GROCERY

The subscriber having made such arrangements in his store as will give him greater facilities for doing business than heretofore possessed, would most respectfully invite the attention of consumers to his increased stock of fresh and choice

GROCERIES,

among which may be found the following, at prices as low as at *any store in this city*.

FLOUR in barrels and bags, of the best brand in this market.

GREEN and BLACK TEAS of every grade, at prices to suit purchasers.

COFFEE—Old Government, Java, Maracaibo, Rio, Cuba, parched and ground coffees of every variety. Among the latter may be found a superior article of Turkey, warranted to give satisfaction.

NEW ORLEANS, Cuba, Muscovado, Porto Rico Molasses, Sugar House Syrup, Loaf, Crushed, New Orleans, Muscovado and Havana Brown

SUGARS.

SODA, WINE, MILK, MEDFORD, PIC-NIC, BUTTER, BOSTON, SUGAR AND WATER CRACKERS, PILOT BREAD.

Ward's, Kendall's, Mason's, and Castile Soap Starch, Adamantine, Sperm and Tallow Candles, Indigo, Pipes, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Snuff, Olive Oil, Vermicelli, Oranges, &c.

RHODE ISLAND, SOUTHERN, AND BOLTED MEAL

DOWNER'S

Best Kerosene, Kerosene Lamps, Wicks, Chimnies, &c., &c.

Non-Explosive Burning Fluid, Sperm and Whale Oil.

WINES AND LIQUORS of all kinds by the measure only.

GREEN and DRIED FRUITS of the best quality, all of which are warranted to be as represented, and delivered free in any part of the city. Orders solicited. April 13

MISCELLANEOUS.

Summer Arrangement,

NEWPORT and PROVIDENCE, BOSTON, WORCESTER, SPRINGFIELD, ALBANY, and the WEST.

ON and after SATURDAY, July 4th, the steamer CITY OF NEWPORT, Capt. N. B. ALLEN,

Will Make Two Trips a Day,

Between Newport and Providence, leaving Newport at 8 A. M., and 1.30 P. M., for Providence, connecting with the 'mid-day,' and afternoon trains for the above named places and stopping at Portsmouth Grove each way.

Returning, will leave Providence for Newport at 10.15 A. M., and 6.15 P. M., or on the arrival of Boston and Worcester trains.

Passengers for Boston, Worcester, &c., (and their baggage) transferred from cars and steamer at Providence free.

Baggage checked through.

Passengers by the 1.30 P. M. boat can proceed no farther than Worcester the same day.

FARES.

From Newport to Portsmouth Grove,		25c.
Portsmouth Grove to Providence,		50c.
Newport to Providence,		50c.
" "	Boston,	$2,00.
" "	Worcester,	$2,00.

July 4

STEAMER MONTPELIER.

1863 Fall Arrangement. 1863

FOR PROVIDENCE, BOSTON, WORCESTER, TAUNTON, &c., via PORTSMOUTH GROVE.

On and after Monday, October 12, 1863, (and until further notice,) the new and splendid steamer Montpelier, Capt. J. Williams, will make but one trip daily, leaving Newport at 1 p. m. for Providence, (touching at Portsmouth Grove,) and arriving in Providence in time to connect with afternoon trains for Boston, Worcester, Taunton, New Bedford, and Stonington, &c., &c.

Returning will leave Providence for Newport, (via Portsmouth Grove,) at 9.30 a. m., or on arrival of trains from the above-named places.

Fare 50 cents each way; children over four years, and under 12 years of age half price.

Freight taken *at reasonable rates*.

Newport, Oct 10.

INSURANCE.

THE FARMERS'

Mutual Fire Insurance COMPANY,

AT EAST GREENWICH, R. I.,

CONTINUES to insure against loss or damage by fire or lightning, in two separate classes. This Company, which confines its business almost wholly to the State of Rhode Island, has been in operation since 1851, has never made an assessment, and has, after paying losses and expenses, a large surplus in the treasury.

BENJAMIN B. THURSTON, President,
NICHOLAS S. FRY, Vice President,
WILLIAM BODFISH, Treasurer,
THOMAS A. REYNOLDS, Secretary.

Applications for insurance may be made to OLIVER POTTER, Newport, R. I.

East Greenwich, Oct 16, 1858—1y

THE

PARK FIRE INSURANCE CO

Cash Capital 200,000,

With a large surplus, all securely invested on Bond & Mortgage and first class of Bank Stock.

Office 237 Broadway cor. Park Place and 50 Wall Street.

This Company insures Buildings, Merchandise, Ships and their cargoes, in port, Household Furniture, and Personal Property generally, against loss or damage by fire.

Wm. Jaffray, Sec. Josiah W. Baker, Pres.
J. J. Searing, Surveyor. John Bodine, Vice Pres.

SETH W. MACY, Agent for Newport,

Dec 31—1y. Office No. 98 Spring street.

MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE

THE AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY PROVIDENCE, R. I.

INCORPORATED, JUNE 1831.

Insure, Marine and Fire Risks on the most favorable terms.

The Capital of said Company is $150,000, all paid in and invested in Bank Stock in the City of Providence.

DIRECTORS.

R. R. Stafford, Resolved Waterman, Shubael Hutchins, George S. Rathbone, Caleb Harris, Walker Humphrey, T. P. I. Goddard, Tully D. Bowen, Henry J. Smith, Allen O. Peck, Samuel B. Tobey, James T. Rhodes, Thomas P. Ives.

ALLEN O. PECK, *President*.

WALKER HUMPHREY, *Secretary*.

Persons wanting insurance or information concerning said Company, will please apply to GEORGE BOWEN, Esq., Newport.

A GENTLEMAN, cured of Nervous Debility, Incompetency, Premature Decay and Youthful Error, actuated by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it (free of charge) the recipe and directions for making the simple Remedy used in his case. Those wishing to profit by his experience—and possess a Valuable Remedy—will receive the same, by return mail, (carefully sealed,) by addressing

JOHN B. OGDEN, No. 60 Nassau street, New York.

Aug 22—3m

COAL & WOOD,

at the lowest cash prices,

JOSEPH BRADFORD,

May 16 Opposite Post Office.

COTTRELL & BRYER,

DEALERS IN

FURNITURE:

ALSO

Manufacturers and Furnishers

OF

COFFINS,

with the necessary appendages.

All orders promptly attended to.

Thames street. Newport, R. I.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE A PAYING HOTEL IN Newport, R. I.

The subscriber contemplates making a change in his business which will necessarily require his removal from Newport, offers for sale the Aquidneck House and Aquidneck Hall, together with all the furniture and the good will of the entire establishment. The reputation of this house is too well known to require a minute description. Suffice it to say the whole property is in perfect order and now doing a good business. The central and airy location of this establishment, and being the only first class hotel kept open through the year, makes it the very best hotel property in the city. If the above property is not sold previous to the 15th of May, it will be let for a term of years. For terms and further particulars enquire of

PHILIP RIDER, on the premises, or WILLIAM B. RIDER,

Jan 10 Providence, R. I.

FOR SALE,

THIS is a rare chance to purchase a valuable estate, corner of Touro street and Bath Road. The lot contains about 20,000 feet of land, with a frontage of 275 feet.—The location is one of the pleasantest in the city, either for a private residence or for business. For the last 14 years the house has been used for summer boarders, always full of the very first class. The Store, 20 by 80 feet, has always been well patronized as a Confectionary. This is too good a chance to pass unnoticed for one to obtain a business already established. My terms is such that no man can object to them. I will take in part pay a house worth from $2,000 to $4,000, and the remainder can remain on mortgage.

If the above is not sold I will lease it for five years, with or without furniture.

For further particulars inquire of

WM. S. VOSE,

July 25 on the premises.

FARM for SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale thirty acres of good land, with dwelling house. This Farm is five miles from Newport on the Main road, opposite Vars' Hotel. It has front on the road of twenty-eight rods and running Eastward to the Vaucluse Farm, one hundred and eighty rods. The land is now under a good state of cultivation and the location is one of the pleasantest on the Island. There are two small orchards on the Farm and also 1400 Maple trees, 1500 Arborvitaes, Pear, Apple, Wild Plum and various other kinds of trees, which will be sold with or without the farm.

For terms, &c. apply to

EDMUND S. SISSON,

Feb 21—tf First house South of the Farm.

FOR SALE.

A LOT OF LAND lying in Portsmouth on the West Road, about three miles from Bristol Ferry, three from the Stone Bridge and one quarter of a mile from the Rail Road and eight miles to Newport, containing six acres more or less, belonging to the heirs of the late Caleb Cory, deceased.

Apply to ABEL SHERMAN, Middletown, or S. R. ANTHONY, Portsmouth.

May 16—tf

Farm for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers his farm for sale situated in Portsmouth, six miles from Newport, near the Union Meeting House. Said farm contains 104 acres of good land, well watered, with a good two story house, barn, crib, ice house and other buildings.

For further particulars enquire of

ISAAC P. DURFEE,

Jan 10 On the Premises.

For Sale or to Rent.

The house No. 10 Broad street.

Apply to WM. G. PECKHAM.

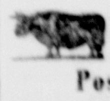
Sept 19—tf

For Sale.

THE ESTATE on Broad Street, No. 54 and 56 Apply on the premises, to L. D. CARR, or to

Feb 15 B. M. CARR.

The Newport Market.



The subscriber having removed from his old stand, 145 Thames st., to the old

Post Office Building,

ON PELHAM STREET,

is prepared to serve his former customers and the citizens of Newport, generally, with

MEATS, VEGETABLES AND FRUITS,

OF ALL KINDS,

Including Game of all kinds, in their season, and every article usually sold by the trade, at prices as reasonable as can be found at any other market.

May 23—tf BENJAMIN BATEMAN.

If you want a

HARNESS

Made or repaired,

go to

J. H. CHAPPELL

Cor. Farewell and Marlboro sts,

And he will fit you out at War Prices.

NEW GOODS.

JEWELRY, Silver Ware and Fancy Goods, Fine Gold Chains, Watches, Onyx, Pearl, Jet, Oriental Garnet, and Coral Jewelry.

New and rich styles of solid Silver Ware. Also a fine assortment of Plated Ware,

Ice Pitchers,	Cake Baskets,
Tea Sets,	Urns,
Castors,	Syrup Cups,
Toast Racks,	Berry Dishes,
Spoons,	Forks, &c.,

A fine assortment of Fancy Combs just received and now ready for inspection.

Watches, Jewelry, Umbrellas, Parasols and Fancy Goods neatly and promptly repaired, at

HEATH & WESTCOTT'S,

June 20 No. 85 Thames st.

WM. H. SMITH'S

PATENT

COAL & GAS CONSUMING STOVE,

IS acknowledged by every one who has used it, to be the most economical stove which they have ever seen.

It is guaranteed to *radiate more heat*, with *less fuel*, than any stove ever before invented.

Call at WM. BROWNELL'S, No. 195 Thames street, and get a pamphlet, gratis, containing a full description of the stove, with certificates from parties who have used it during the past winter.

For sale by WM. BROWNELL,

Sept 29 Newport.

JOHN B. DEBLOIS,

CHEAP CASH STORE,

No. 2 BROAD STREET.

HAS CONSTANTLY on hand all kinds of GROCERIES, such as Molasses, Sugar, Flour, Rice, Butter, Lard, Cheese, Teas. Also, Vegetables, Fruit, Salt and Pickled Fish, Herring, Mackerel, Hams, &c., &c.

Goods sent to any part of the city free.

Nov 1

Oak Lumber.

OAK PLANK, Cart Axles and Tongues, for sale at

HAMMETT'S Lumber Yard,

March 14 231 Thames street.

COAL AND WOOD.

A FULL SUPPLY of ALL THE BEST VARIETIES of Anthracite and Semi-Bituminous Coals. Also Wood of all kinds prepared in any manner desired.

WM. J. SWINBURNE,

July 26 Wharf opposite foot of Mary St.

PLUMBING.

JOSEPH M. LYON

PLUMBER, BRASS FOUNDER & COPPERSMITH

No. 236 THAMES STREET, NEWPORT, R. I.

HAS constantly on hand a variety of Force and Lift Pumps, of his own manufacture, which he warrants equal, if not superior to any before offered in this market.

Also, Water Closets, Wash Bowls, Croton and Cochituate Faucets, and every description of Plumbing materials of various qualities and prices, as cheap as can be bought elsewhere.

Also, Pure block Tin Pipe, warranted not to injure the water in any way and fitted in the best style to Pumps and all other purposes.

Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead of various sizes on hand, also, all kinds of Brass and Composition Castings made to order. Ship Castings of all kinds on hand and made to order at short notice.

All orders attended to with neatness and despatch and all work *Warranted*.

CITY PLUMBING STORE.

JOHN C. WEAVER, JR.,

PLUMBER.

AND DEALER in Force, Copper and Iron Pumps, Block Tin, Lead Pipes, and Sheet Lead, of all sizes. Water Closets, Marble Bowls, &c. &c., constantly on hand.

N. B.—All kinds of Plumbing and Jobbing done in a neat and substantial manner and warranted to give satisfaction.

Please give us a call. Orders left at store promptly attended to.

JOHN C. WEAVER, Jr.,

March 8—tf No. 4 Mill Street.

PLUMBING STORE,

NATHAN M. CHAFEE,

has now in store,

Force, Copper and Iron Pumps, *Lead Pipes and Sheet Lead*, *Water Closets, Marble Bowls, &c., &c.*

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Plumbing and Jobbing of all kinds, will be done in a neat and substantial manner and warranted to give satisfaction.

Orders left at the store No. 5 Commercial Wharf, will be promptly attended to.

June 26

BUSINESS CARDS.

BROWN, GODDARD & BARLOW,

No. 122 Thames Street, Newport,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

FURNACES, RANGES, PARLOR, OFFICE SHIP AND COOKING STOVES, ENAMELED AND TINNED IRON WARE,

Britannia, Japaned, Plain and Wooden Ware.

ICE CREAM FREEZERS, &c. &c.

Job work in all its various branches attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

J. S. BROWN. S. GODDARD. F. A. BARLOW

Jan 18—tf.

ALBERT SHERMAN,

—DEALER IN—

DRY GOODS & MILLINERY,

No. 259

SOUTH THAMES STREET.

T. MUMFORD SEABURY,

DEALER IN

Boots and Shoes of all Kinds,

NO. 140 THAMES STREET,

Boots and Shoes made and repaired.

J. H. COZZENS,

152 THAMES STREET,

DEALER IN

CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, FURNISHING GOODS, OIL SUITS, TRUNKS, VALICES, CARPET BAGS, &c.

JAMES ATKINSON,

COMMISSIONER FOR THE STATE OF NEW YORK,

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEWPORT,

Office in Pelham Street.

LANGLEY & NORMAN,

DRAPERS & TAILORS,

104 & 106 THAMES STREET,

Where can be found a complete assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Furnishing Goods, consisting of Shirts, Drawers, Collars, Cravats, Scarfs, Ties, Gloves, &c.

EDWARD C. HAYES,

BOOT and SHOE MAKER,

No. 7 WASINGTON SQUARE,

NEAR THE FOUNTAIN, NEWPORT, R. I.

Repairing neatly and promptly executed.

Benjamin Marsh, 2d,

COMMISSIONER for the State of Pennsylvania, to take the acknowledgment of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded in said State.

Office City Hall, Newport.

Sept 20

Wm. B. Swan,

DRAPER and TAILOR.

Has for sale a good assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS.

BERKELEY INSTITUTE.

IT GIVES ME PLEASURE to announce that Mr. Charles A. Spencer is the Principal of the Berkeley Institute from this date, and I cordially recommend him to the patrons and friends of the Institution. Mr. S. was educated at Columbia College, from whose faculty he has testimonials of the highest character. He has had several years successful experience in teaching, and is heartily interested in the great work of Education.

He has recently been Vice Principal of a Seminary in a neighboring State. The head of that Academy says, "In Education and manner of imparting instruction, Mr. Spencer has given entire satisfaction. In discipline he is mild, but firm. In this department he has excelled."—

I invite for the new Principal that confidence from the people of Newport, which it has been my good fortune to enjoy during the eight years past.

WM. C. LEVERETT.

Berkeley Institute, Newport, Aug 26.

THE FALL TERM of the 9th year of the Berkeley Institute will commence on Tuesday, the eighth day of September.

This institution will be conducted as heretofore in almost every respect.

Courses for young Ladies:

Mr. Spencer receives Young Ladies in either of two courses: In the ordinary School Course, or in an Advanced Course intended for those who have left school.

For further particulars, circulars, etc., address C. A. SPENCER, Principal.

Aug 29

PHOTOGRAPH and AMBROTYPE ROOMS.

THE SUBSCRIBER having taken the Rooms formerly occupied by Williams, in Young's Block, corner of Thames street and Washington Square, is now prepared to take Ambrotypes, Photographs, and Carte de Visites &c. Particular attention paid to copying old Daguerrotypes into Photographs and Carte Visites. Utmost satisfaction given.

Sept 13 F. KINDLER.

New Goods.

JUST received, a large and fashionable assortment of Summer goods, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of the latest styles and patterns. Also, a good assortment of low price cassimeres for boys. Cloths, Tailors' Trimmings, and all other articles kept in a fashionable tailoring establishment.

Particular attention paid to cutting, and garments warranted to fit.

April 5 JOSEPH M. HAMMETT.

SAPONIFIER or CONCENTRATED LYE! A ready Family Soap Maker, of three times the strength of common Potash, at

May 23 R. J. TAYLOR'S.